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JUN 25 1957

NATURE OF COMMUNISM IN OCCUPIED CHINA

A DOCUMENTARY FROM THE RECORD

OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

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THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM IN OCCUPIED CHINA

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1957

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER
INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:40 p. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William Rusher, associate counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, research director.

Senator HRUSKA. The committee will come to order.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, before proceeding with the witness for today, I would like to offer for the record two charts about the Chinese Communists on the mainland, published by the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, the years 1955 and 1956.

These have been transmitted by Ku Cheng-kang, chairman of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, who was here on Friday and he met with at least one member of the subcommittee and with the staff and presented this, among other documents, in connection with the hearings that we have on the general nature of the Chinese Communist organization and its effects upon the United States.

I would like to offer these for the record, Mr. Chairman, and may they be printed as part of the official record together with a letter of transmittal.

Senator HRUSKA. The charts will be received, together with the letter of transmittal.

(The letter of transmittal follows:)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MAY 10, 1957.

Mr. ROBERT MORRIS,

Chief Counsel, the Internal Security Subcommittee,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MORRIS: At your request, I wish to transmit to you herewith two series of charts about Chinese Communists on the mainland. It has long been our intention to expose the sinister designs of world communism and the Communist atrocities against our mainland compatriots. Based on original Communist documents as well as reliable data obtained by various means, the charts have been edited by our scholars and experts into the form of simple statements with a view to presenting a vivid picture of the Communists as they are.

The two series of charts published in 1955 and 1956 deal with every field of Communist activities on the mainland. They illustrate the pattern of Communist subversive activities in Asia, of Communist infiltration in Korea and Japan, the relationship between Chinese Communist regime and Soviet Russia, the control mechanisms of the Chinese Reds, the Red China's financial and economic policies, opium cultivation and traffic, and many other interesting aspects of the Communist regime.

Efforts are being made to compile more charts of the same nature. I shall be glad to send them to you when they are brought out.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ KU CHENG-KANG,

Chairman, Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League,

President, China Chapter.

(The charts referred to are reproduced herewith:)

CHARTS ABOUT CHINESE COMMUNISTS ON THE MAINLAND (FIRST SERIES)

1955

Analysis of the Communist Conspiracy and Program for "World Conquest"

Chart showing the Communist Subversive Activities in Asia

Chart Illustrating Chinese Communists' Aggression and Infiltration in Korea and Japan

The Chart Showing the Eastward Expansion Policy of Soviet Russia and the Sinister Design of the Chinese Communists on the Mainland

Chart Showing the Relationship Between Chinese Communist Regime and Soviet Russia

Organization Chart of the Chinese Communist Party, Government, Army and Secret Service

Facts Showing Russianization Movement on the China Mainland

The Chart Showing Aggressive Design Behind the Agreement of Construction of Railways and Highways by Red China and Soviet Russia

Chart Showing the Chinese Communist Organizations to control the Overseas Chinese

Chart Illustrating the Chinese Communist Policy of Persecuting Overseas Chinese

Chart Showing Chinese Communists' Control and Employment of the Puppet Political Consultative Conference

Chart Showing the Chinese Communists' "Five-Anti" Movement

Analysis of the Chinese Communist "General Line for the Transitional Period"

Chart Showing Persecution of Religion by the Chinese Communists

The Chart Showing Opium Cultivation and Traffic

The Chart Showing the Red China's National "Budget" and Extortion

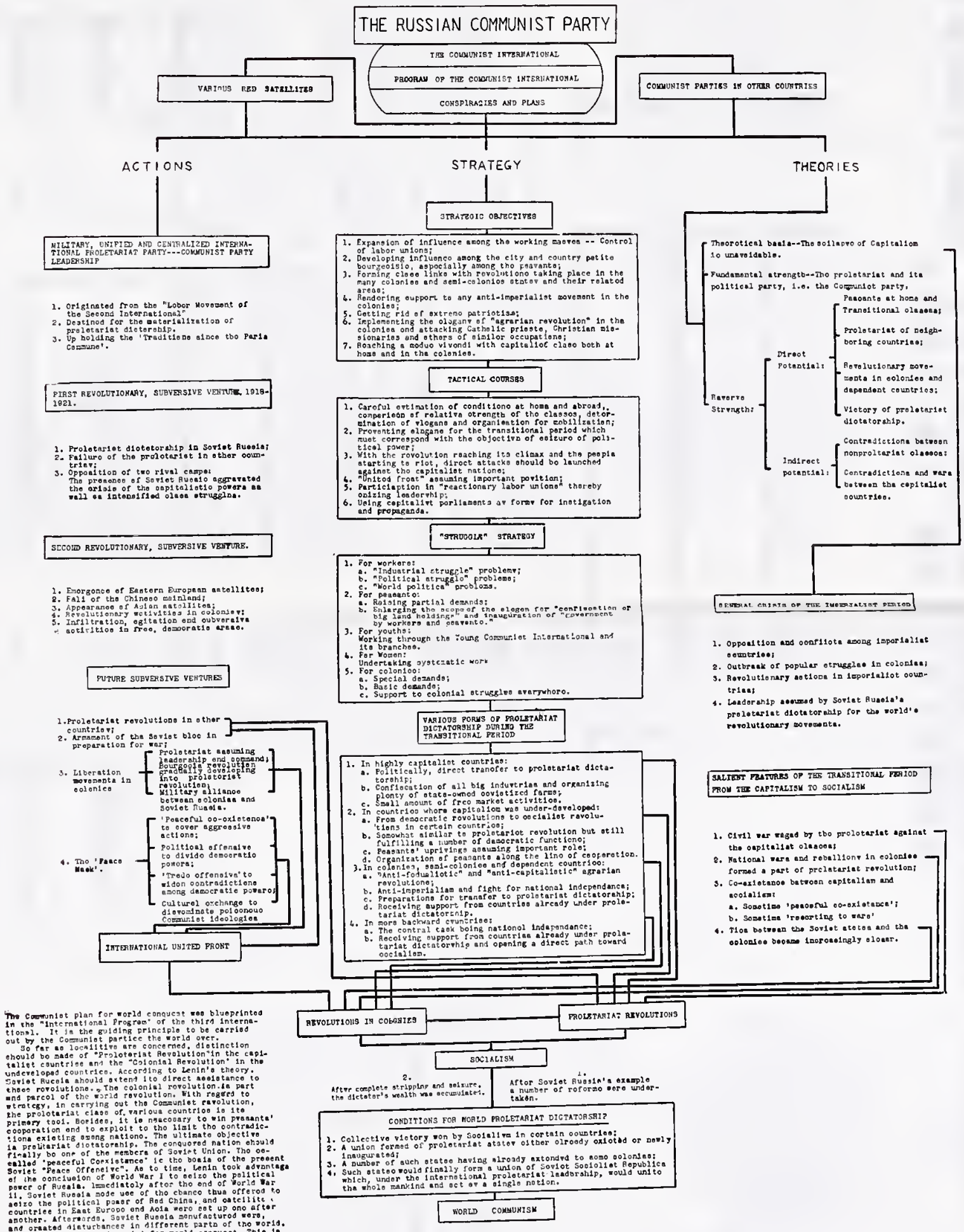
The Chart Showing the Evolution of Red China's Financial & Economic Policies

Chart Showing Chinese Communist "Labor-Reform"

Chart Showing Result of Investigation on the Ration of Chinese Communist Armed Forces & Civilians on the Mainland

Chart Showing Food Scarcity in Communist-Controlled Areas

ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY AND PROGRAM FOR "WORLD CONQUEST"


THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
CONSPIRACIES AND PLANS
VARIOUS RED SATELLITES
COMMUNIST PARTIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES
ACTIONS
STRATEGY
THEORIES
MILITARY, UNIFIED AND CENTRALIZED INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT PARTY---COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP
1. Originated from the "Labor Movement of the Second International"
2. Destined for the materialization of proletariat dictership.
3. Up holding the 'Traditions since the Paris Commune'.
FIRST REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE VENTURE, 1918-1921.
1. Proletariat dictatorship in Soviet Russia;
2. Failure of the proletariat in other countries;
3. Opposition of two rival camps: The presence of Soviet Russia aggravated the crisis of the capitalistic powers as well as intensified class struggles.
SECOND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE VENTURE.
1. Emergence of Eastern European satellites;
2. Fall of the Chinese mainland;
3. Appearance of Asian satellites;
4. Revolutionary activities in colonies;
5. Infiltration, agitation and subversive activities in free, democratic areas.
FUTURE SUBVERSIVE VENTURES
1. Proletariat revolutions in other countries;
2. Armament of the Soviet bloc in preparation for war;
3. Liberation movements in colonies: Proletariat assuming leadership and command; Bourgeois revolution gradually developing into proletariat revolution; Military alliance between colonies and Soviet Russia.
4. The 'Peace Mask': 'Peaceful co-existence' to cover aggressive actions; Political offensive to divide democratic powers; 'Trade offensive' to widen contradictions among democratic powers; Cultural exchange to disseminate poisonous Communist ideologies
INTERNATIONAL UNITED FRONT
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
1. Expansion of influence among the working masses -- Control of labor unions;
2. Developing influence among the city and country petite bourgeoisie, especially among the peasants;
3. Forming close links with revolutions taking place in the many colonies and semi-colonies states and their related areas;
4. Rendering support to any anti-imperialist movement in the colonies;
5. Getting rid of extreme patriotism;
6. Implementing the slogans of "agrarian revolution" in the colonies and attacking Catholic priests, Christian missionaries and others of similar occupations;
7. Reaching a modus vivendi with capitalist class both at home and in the colonies.
TACTICAL COURSES
1. Careful estimation of conditions at home and abroad, comparison of relative strength of the classes, determination of slogans and organization for mobilization;
2. Preventing slogans for the transitional period which must correspond with the objective of seizure of political power;
3. With the revolution reaching its climax and the people starting to riot, direct attacks should be launched against the capitalist nations;
4. "United front" assuming important position;
5. Participation in "reactionary labor unions" thereby seizing leadership;
6. Using capitalist parliaments as forms for instigation and propaganda.
"STRUGGLE" STRATEGY
1. For workers:
a. "Industrial struggle" problems;
b. "Political struggle" problems;
c. "World politics" problems.
2. For peasants:
a. Raising partial demands;
b. Enlarging the scope of the slogan for "confiscation of big land holdings" and inauguration of "government by workers and peasants."
3. For youths:
Working through the Young Communist International and its branches.
4. For Women:
Undertaking systematic work
5. For colonies:
a. Special demands;
b. Basic demands;
c. Support to colonial struggles everywhere.
VARIOUS FORMS OF PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD
1. In highly capitalist countries:
a. Politically, direct transfer to proletariat dictatorship;
b. Confiscation of all big industries and organizing plenty of state-owned socialized farms;
c. Small amount of free market activities.
2. In countries where capitalism was under-developed:
a. From democratic revolutions to socialist revolutions in certain countries;
b. Somewhat similar to proletariat revolution but still fulfilling a number of democratic functions;
c. Peasants' uprisings assuming important role;
d. Organization of peasants along the line of cooperation.
3. In colonies, semi-colonies and dependent countries:
a. "Anti-feudalistic" and "anti-capitalistic" agrarian revolutions;
b. Anti-imperialism and fight for national independance;
c. Preparations for transfer to proletariat dictatorship;
d. Receiving support from countries already under proletariat dictatorship.
4. In more backward countries:
a. The central task being national independance;
b. Receiving support from countries already under proletariat dictatorship and opening a direct path toward socialism.
REVOLUTIONS IN COLONIES
PROLETARIAT REVOLUTIONS
SOCIALISM
2. After complete stripping and seizure, the dictator's wealth was accumulated.
1. After Soviet Russia's example a number of reforms were undertaken.
CONDITIONS FOR WORLD PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP
1. Collective victory won by Socialism in certain countries;
2. A union formed of proletariat states either already existed or newly inaugurated;
3. A number of such states having already extended to some colonies;
4. Such states would finally form a union of Soviet Socialist Republics which, under the international proletariat leadership, would unite the whole mankind and set up a single nation.
WORLD COMMUNISM
Theoretical basis--The collapse of Capitalism is unavoidable.
Fundamental strength--The proletariat and its political party, i.e. the Communist party.
Reserve Strength:
Direct Potential: Peasants at home and Transitional classes; Proletariat of neighboring countries; Revolutionary movements in colonies and dependent countries; Victory of proletariat dictatorship.
Indirect potential: Contradictions between nonproletariat classes; Contradictions and wars between the capitalist countries.
GENERAL CRISIS OF THE IMPERIALIST PERIOD
1. Opposition and conflicts among imperialist countries;
2. Outbreak of popular struggles in colonies;
3. Revolutionary actions in imperialist countries;
4. Leadership assumed by Soviet Russia's proletariat dictatorship for the world's revolutionary movements.
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD FROM THE CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM
1. Civil war waged by the proletariat against the capitalist classes;
2. National wars and rebellions in colonies formed a part of proletariat revolution;
3. Co-existence between capitalism and socialism:
a. Sometime 'peaceful co-existence';
b. Sometime 'resorting to wars'
4. Ties between the Soviet states and the colonies became increasingly closer.

The Communist plan for world conquest was blueprinted in the "International Program" of the third international. It is the guiding principle to be carried out by the Communist parties the world over.

So far as localities are concerned, distinction should be made of "Proletariat Revolution" in the capitalist countries and the "Colonial Revolution" in the undeveloped countries. According to Lenin's theory, Soviet Russia should extend its direct assistance to these revolutions. The colonial revolution is part and parcel of the world revolution. With regard to strategy, in carrying out the Communist revolution, the proletariat class of various countries is its primary tool. Besides, it is necessary to win peasants' cooperation and to exploit to the limit the contradictions existing among nations. The ultimate objective is proletariat dictatorship. The conquered nation should finally be one of the members of Soviet Union. The so-called 'peaceful Coexistence' is the basis of the present Soviet "Peace Offensive". As to time, Lenin took advantage of the conclusion of World War I to seize the political power of Russia. Immediately after the end of World War II, Soviet Russia made use of the chance thus offered to seize the political power of Red China, and satellite countries in East Europe and Asia were set up one after another. Afterwards, Soviet Russia manufactured wars, and created disturbances in different parts of the world, so as to facilitate its plot for world conquest. This is the reason why Soviet opposition to war and calling for peace are nothing but a propaganda trick.

PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1955

CHART SHOWING THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN ASIA

PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

EXPLANTION

The subversive activities of the Chinese Communists in various free countries of Asia are, to all intents and purposes, more dangerous than direct military invasion. Their activities are in close coordination with the Communist parties of these countries and at the same time giving them guidance and support. On the other hand, by making use of those organizations established by their sympathizer and fellow-travellers, the Communists resort to infiltration tactics.

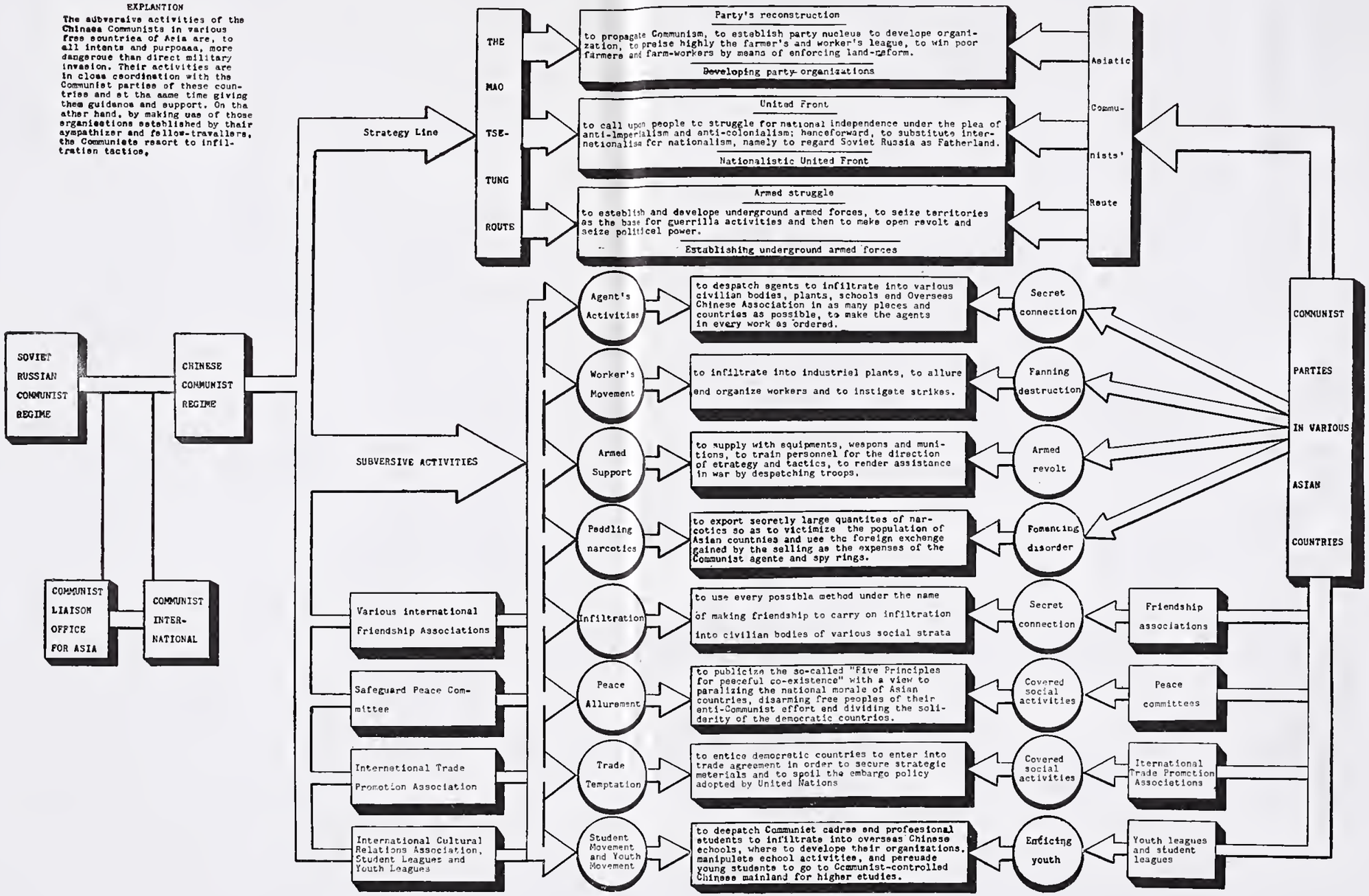

SOVIET RUSSIAN COMMUNIST REGIME
CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME
COMMUNIST LIAISON OFFICE FOR ASIA
COMMUNIST INTER-NATIONAL
Strategy Line
THE MAO TSE-TUNG ROUTE
Party's reconstruction
to propagate Communism, to establish party nucleus to develope organization, to praise highly the farmer's and worker's league, to win poor farmers and farm-workers by means of enforcing land-reform.
Developing party organizations
United Front
to call upon people to struggle for national independence under the plea of anti-Imperialism and anti-colonialism; henceforward, to substitute internationalism for nationalism, namely to regard Soviet Russia as Fatherland.
Nationalistic United Front
Armed struggle
to establish and develope underground armed forces, to seize territories as the base for guerrilla activities and then to make open revolt and seize political power.
Establishing underground armed forces
Asiatic Communists' Route
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
Various international Friendship Associations
Safeguard Peace Committee
International Trade Promotion Association
International Cultural Relations Association, Student Leagues and Youth Leagues
Agent's Activities
to despatch agents to infiltrate into various civilian bodies, plants, schools and Oversees Chinese Association in as many places and countries as possible, to make the agents in every work as ordered.
Worker's Movement
to infiltrate into industriel plants, to allure and organize workers and to instigate strikes.
Armed Support
to supply with equipments, weapons and munitions, to train personnel for the direction of etrategy and tactics, to render assistance in war by despetching troops.
Peddling narcotics
to export secretly large quantites of narcotics so as to victimize the population of Asian countries and use the foreign exchenge gained by the selling as the expenses of the Communist agents and spy rings.
Infiltration
to use every possible method under the name of making friendship to carry on infiltration into civilian bodies of various social strata
Peace Allurement
to publicize the so-called "Five Principles for peaceful co-existence" with a view to paralizing the national morale of Asian countries, disarming free peoples of their anti-Communist effort and dividing the solidarity of the democratic countries.
Trade Temptation
to entice democratic countries to enter into trade agreement in order to secure strategic meterials and to spoil the embargo policy adopted by United Nations
Student Movement and Youth Movement
to deepatch Communist cadres and professional students to infiltrate into overseas Chinese schools, where to develope their organizations, manipulate school activities, and persuade young students to go to Communist-controlled Chinese mainland for higher studies.
Secret connection
Fanning destruction
Armed revolt
Fomenting disorder
Secret connection
Covered social activities
Covered social activities
Enticing youth
Friendship associations
Peace committees
International Trade Promotion Associations
Youth leagues and student leagues
COMMUNIST PARTIES IN VARIOUS ASIAN COUNTRIES

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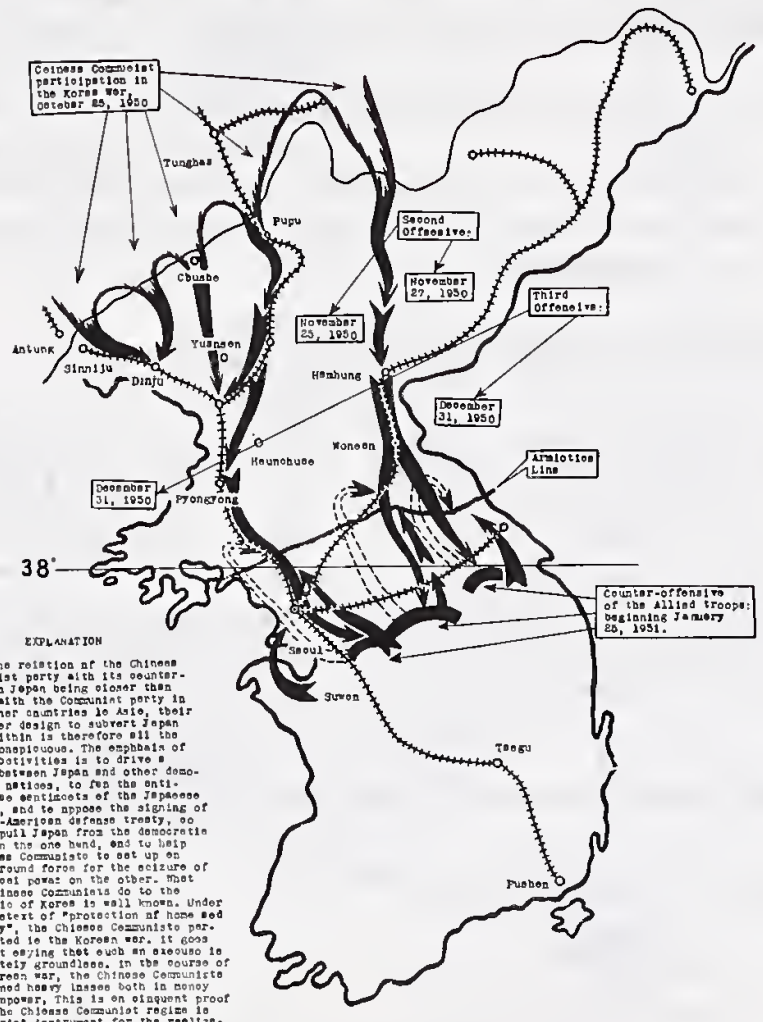
CHART ILLUSTRATING CHINESE COMMUNISTS' AGGRESSION AND INFILTRATION IN KOREA AND JAPAN



EXPLANATION

The relation of the Chinese Communist party with its counterpart in Japan being closer than those with the Communist party in any other countries in Asia, their sinister design to subvert Japan from within is therefore all the more conspicuous. The emphasis of their activities is to drive a wedge between Japan and other democratic nations, to fan the anti-American sentiments of the Japanese people, and to oppose the signing of Nippon-American defense treaty, so as to pull Japan from the democratic camp on the one hand, and to help Japanese Communists to set up an underground force for the seizure of political power on the other. What the Chinese Communists do to the republic of Korea is well known. Under the pretext of "protection of home and country", the Chinese Communists participated in the Korean war. It goes without saying that such an excuse is completely groundless. In the course of the Korean war, the Chinese Communists sustained heavy losses both in money and manpower, This is an eloquent proof that the Chinese Communist regime is the Soviet instrument for the realization of its dream of world conquest.

STAISTICS OF COMMUNIST LOSSES IN BOTH MANPOWER AND MATERIAL DURING THEIR KOREAN CAMPAIGN:

Communist Casualties -- 1,300,000. (according to reliable estimates of many sources)

Material supplies for the Korean Communists (according to incomplete statistics of Chinese Communist sources):

(1) From 1950 to the beginning of 1954 (including those directly supplied from the Northeastern region):

Foodstuffs	over 13,660 tons plus sums of cash equivalent to the value of 5,700 tons.
Meats	800 tons plus over 3,337,000 catties.
Blankets	over 100,000
Cloth	35,000 feet.
Cotton-padded clothes	380,000 suits plus 84,000 pieces of clothings of other types
Cotton	800,000 catties
Towels	969,000
Shoes	150,000 pairs
'Comfort' packages	165,000
'Comfort' sums	old JMP182,850,000,000
Cigarettes	300,000 packages
Other articles	over 1,279,000 boxes

(2) From early 1954 to May, 1953:

Foodstuffs	9,300,000 catties (representing 'contribution' from the Chinese Communist troops stationed in Korea by cutting down their own food rations).
Cotton	500,000 catties
Winter hats	500,000
Cotton-padded and Rubber-soled shoes	500,000 pairs each
Ambulances	15
'Poison-proof'	1,000 suits
Rubbers	1,000 pairs
Disinfectants	Less than 100 tons
Sprayers	300 sets

(3) Chinese Communist Red Cross supplies for North Korean Communists:

Foodstuffs	115,428 bags
Clothing	640,000 pieces plus 1,000 boxes.

(4) According to stipulations of the Chinese Communist-North Korean "Economic and Cultural Cooperation Agreement" signed on Nov. 23 1953:

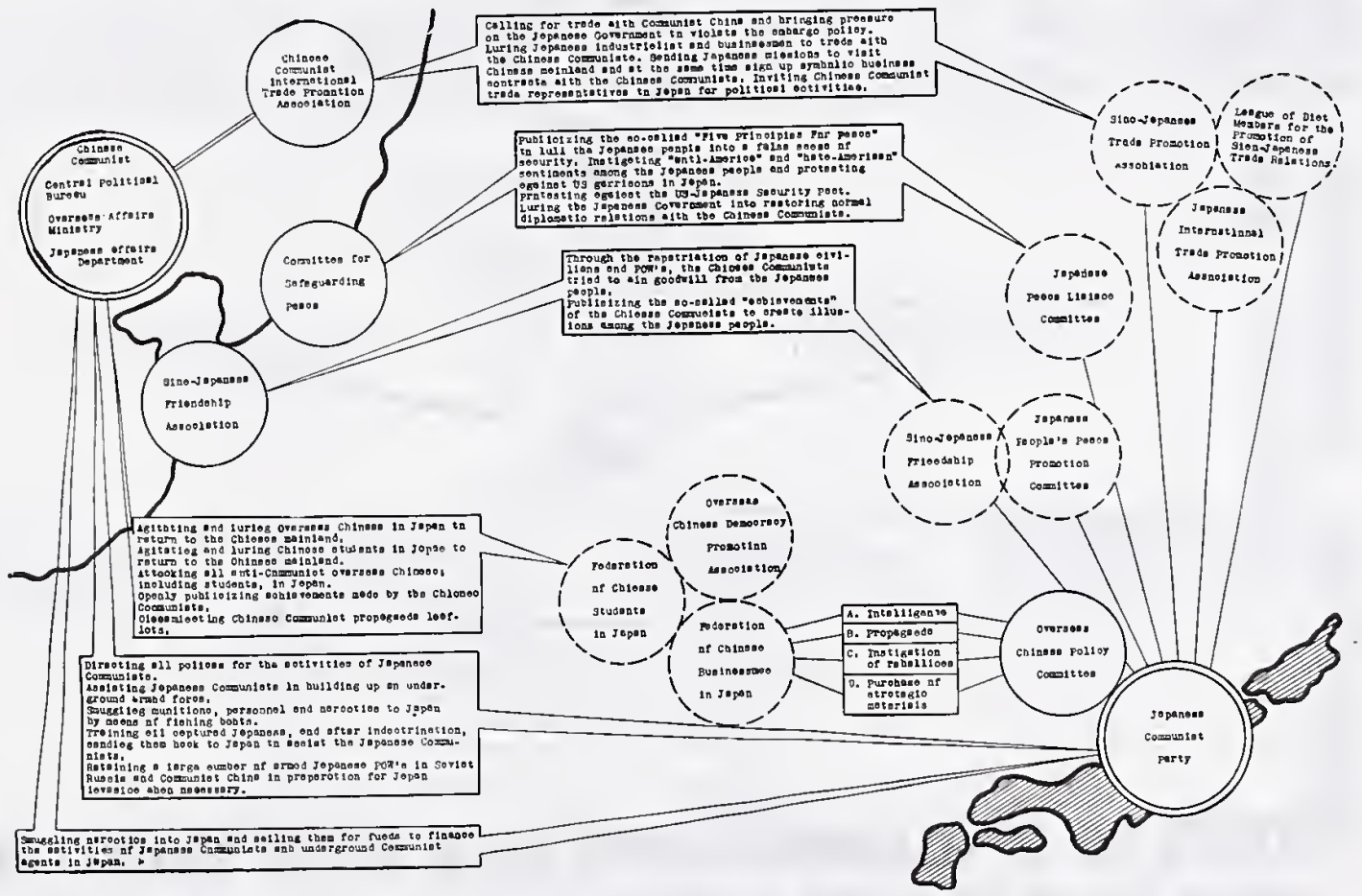
(a) Up to the end of 1953, all Chinese Communist material supplies and money accounts in North Korea should be turned over to the Korean Communists free of charge, and

(b) During the four years from 1954 to 1957, material supplies, including foodstuffs, coal, cotton cloth, construction materials, etc. worth JMP 2,000,000,000,000, should be given annually to the Korean Communists, free of charge.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' ANNUAL MILITARY BUDGETS, DURING KOREAN WAR YEARS

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURE BUDGETS (IN BILLIONS)	EQUIVALENT TO US$	PREVALENT US$ QUOTATIONS
1950	28,273.00	870,585,000.00	JMP23,477 to US$1
1951	50,405.80	2,230,008,000.00	JMP22,597 to US$1
1952	42,777.00	1,920,835,000.00	JMP22,270 to US$1
1953	58,253.70	2,230,205,000.00	JMP23,430 to US$1

OFFICIAL COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-SPONSORED ORGANS OR CIVIC BODIES IN JAPAN AND ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND


Chinese Communist International Trade Promotion Association
Calling for trade with Communist China and bringing pressure on the Japanese Government to violate the embargo policy. Luring Japanese industrialist and businessmen to trade with the Chinese Communists. Sending Japanese missions to visit Chinese mainland and at the same time sign up symbolic business contracts with the Chinese Communists. Inviting Chinese Communist trade representatives to Japan for political activities.
Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Association
League of Diet Members for the Promotion of Sino-Japanese Trade Relations.
Chinese Communist Central Political Bureau
Overseas Affairs Ministry
Japanese affairs Department
Publicizing the so-called "Five Principles For Peace" in lull the Japanese people into a false sense of security. Instigating "anti-American" and "hate-American" sentiments among the Japanese people and protesting against US garrisons in Japan. Protesting against the US-Japanese Security Pact. Luring the Japanese Government into restoring normal diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists.
Japanese International Trade Promotion Association
Committee for Safeguarding Peace
Through the repatriation of Japanese civilians and POW's, the Chinese Communists tried to win goodwill from the Japanese people. Publicizing the so-called "achievements" of the Chinese Communists to create illusions among the Japanese people.
Japanese Peace Liaison Committee
Sino-Japanese Friendship Association
Sino-Japanese Friendship Association
Japanese People's Peace Promotion Committee
Agitating and luring Overseas Chinese in Japan to return to the Chinese mainland. Agitating and luring Chinese students in Japan to return to the Chinese mainland. Attacking all anti-Communist overseas Chinese, including students, in Japan. Openly publicizing achievements made by the Chinese Communists. Obsessmeeting Chinese Communist propaganda leaflets.
Overseas Chinese Democracy Promotion Association
Federation of Chinese Students in Japan
Federation of Chinese Businessmen in Japan
A. Intelligence
B. Propaganda
C. Instigation of rebellions
D. Purchase of strategic materials
Overseas Chinese Policy Committee
Directing all policies for the activities of Japanese Communists. Assisting Japanese Communists in building up an underground armed force. Smuggling munitions, personnel and narcotics to Japan by means of fishing boats. Training all captured Japanese, and after indoctrination, sending them back to Japan to assist the Japanese Communists. Retaining a large number of armed Japanese POW's in Soviet Russia and Communist China in preparation for Japan invasion when necessary.
Japanese Communist Party
Smuggling narcotics into Japan and selling them for funds to finance the activities of Japanese Communists and underground Communist agents in Japan.

PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1955

THE CHART SHOWING THE EASTWARD EXPANSION POLICY OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE SINISTER DESIGN OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ON THE MAINLAND

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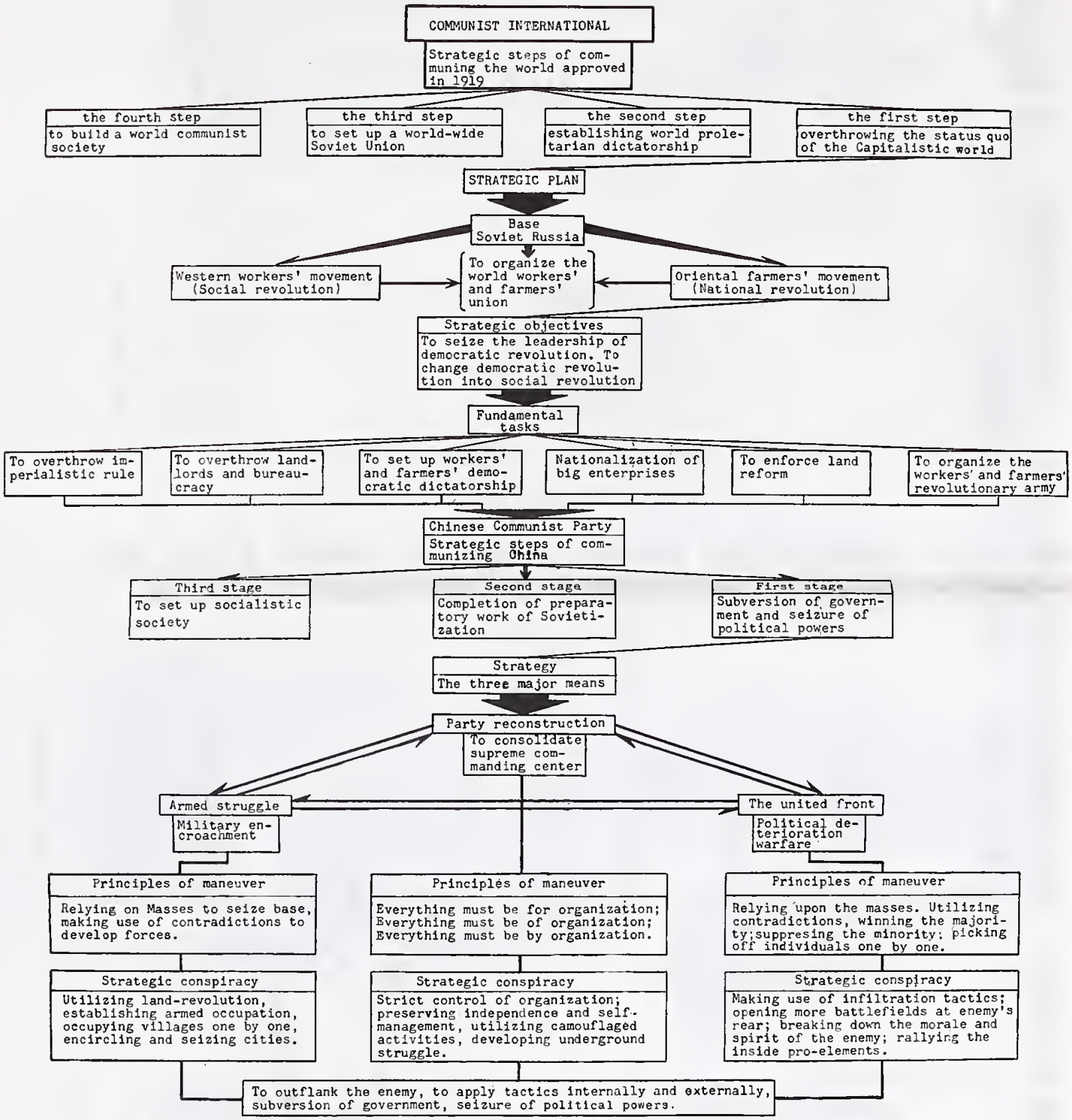
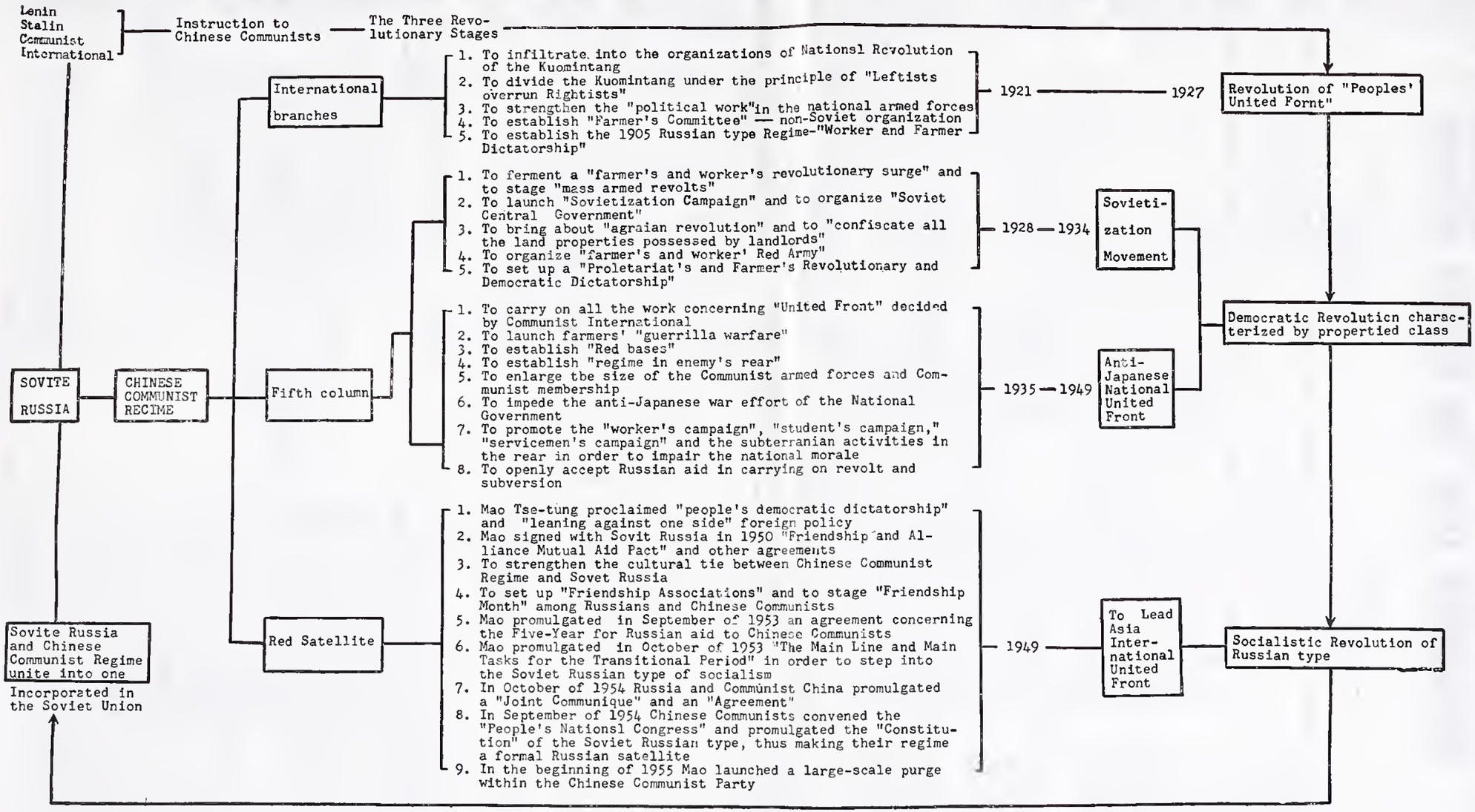

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
Strategic steps of communing the world approved in 1919
the fourth step
to build a world communist society
the third step
to set up a world-wide Soviet Union
the second step
establishing world proletarian dictatorship
the first step
overthrowing the status quo of the Capitalistic world
STRATEGIC PLAN
Base
Soviet Russia
Western workers' movement (Social revolution)
To organize the world workers' and farmers' union
Oriental farmers' movement (National revolution)
Strategic objectives
To seize the leadership of democratic revolution. To change democratic revolution into social revolution
Fundamental tasks
To overthrow imperialistic rule
To overthrow landlords and bureaucracy
To set up workers' and farmers' democratic dictatorship
Nationalization of big enterprises
To enforce land reform
To organize the workers' and farmers' revolutionary army
Chinese Communist Party
Strategic steps of communizing China
Third stage
To set up socialistic society
Second stage
Completion of preparatory work of Sovietization
First stage
Subversion of government and seizure of political powers
Strategy
The three major means
Party reconstruction
To consolidate supreme commanding center
Armed struggle
Military encroachment
The united front
Political deterioration warfare
Principles of maneuver
Relying on Masses to seize base, making use of contradictions to develop forces.
Principles of maneuver
Everything must be for organization; Everything must be of organization; Everything must be by organization.
Principles of maneuver
Relying upon the masses. Utilizing contradictions, winning the majority;suppresing the minority; picking off individuals one by one.
Strategic conspiracy
Utilizing land-revolution, establishing armed occupation, occupying villages one by one, encircling and seizing cities.
Strategic conspiracy
Strict control of organization; preserving independence and self-management, utilizing camouflaged activities, developing underground struggle.
Strategic conspiracy
Making use of infiltration tactics; opening more battlefields at enemy's rear; breaking down the morale and spirit of the enemy; rallying the inside pro-elements.
To outflank the enemy, to apply tactics internally and externally, subversion of government, seizure of political powers.

EXPLANATION

1. The chief characteristic of the east expansion policy of Soviet Russia is to seize the government of foreign countries under the cloak of nationalism and democracy on the one hand and the launching of a double-barrelled offensive--cold war and hot war--on the other.
2. According to Lenin's instructions, Soviet Russia, in carrying out its eastward expansion policy, starts from the east and then expands to the west.
3. The strategy of the Chinese Communists to take over the Chinese mainland followed exactly the same pattern set by Soviet Russia.
4. The strategy of both Soveit Russia and the Chinese Communists has become the model which the activities of the communist parties of other Asiatic countries have been following.

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME AND SOVIET RUSSIA

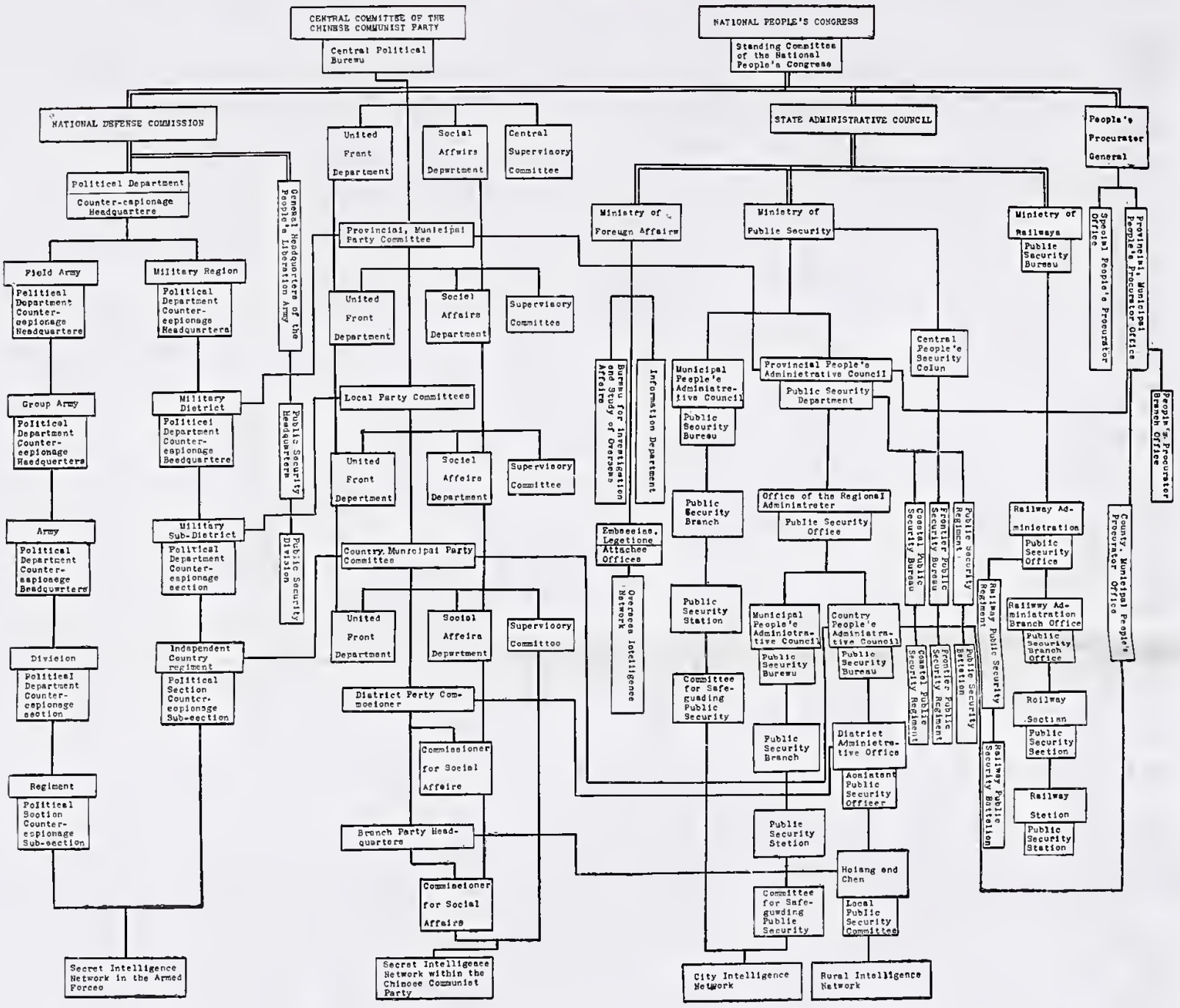
PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955


Lenin
Stalin
Communist International
Instruction to Chinese Communists
The Three Revolutionary Stages
International branches
1. To infiltrate into the organizations of Nationsl Revolution of the Kuomintang
2. To divide the Kuomintang under the principle of "Leftists overrun Rightists"
3. To strengthen the "political work"in the national armed forces
4. To establish "Farmer's Committee" — non-Soviet organization
5. To establish the 1905 Russian type Regime-"Worker and Farmer Dictatorship"
1921 — 1927
Revolution of "Peoples' United Fornt"
SOVITE RUSSIA
CHINESE COMMUNIST RECIME
Fifth column
1. To ferment a "farmer's and worker's revolutionary surge" and to stage "mass armed revolts"
2. To launch "Sovietization Campaign" and to organize "Soviet Central Government"
3. To bring about "agraian revolution" and to "confiscate all the land properties possessed by landlords"
4. To organize "farmer's and worker' Red Army"
5. To set up a "Proletariat's and Farmer's Revolutionary and Democratic Dictatorship"
1928 — 1934
Sovietization Movement
1. To carry on all the work concerning "United Front" decided by Communist International
2. To launch farmers' "guerrilla warfare"
3. To establish "Red bases"
4. To establish "regime in enemy's rear"
5. To enlarge tbe size of the Communist armed forces and Communist membership
6. To impede the anti-Japanese war effort of the National Government
7. To promote the "worker's campaign", "student's campaign," "servicemen's campaign" and the subterranian activities in the rear in order to impair the national morale
8. To openly accept Russian aid in carrying on revolt and subversion
1935 — 1949
Anti-Japanese National United Front
Democratic Revolution characterized by propertied class
Sovite Russia and Chinese Communist Regime unite into one
Incorporated in the Soviet Union
Red Satellite
1. Mao Tse-tung proclaimed "people's democratic dictatorship" and "leaning against one side" foreign policy
2. Mao signed with Sovit Russia in 1950 "Friendship and Alliance Mutual Aid Pact" and other agreements
3. To strengthen the cultural tie between Chinese Communist Regime and Sovet Russia
4. To set up "Friendship Associations" and to stage "Friendship Month" among Russians and Chinese Communists
5. Mao promulgated in September of 1953 an agreement concerning the Five-Year for Russian aid to Chinese Communists
6. Mao promulgated in October of 1953 "The Main Line and Main Tasks for the Transitional Period" in order to step into the Soviet Russian type of socialism
7. In October of 1954 Russia and Communist China promulgated a "Joint Communique" and an "Agreement"
8. In September of 1954 Chinese Communists convened the "People's Nationsl Congress" and promulgated the "Constitution" of the Soviet Russian type, thus making their regime a formal Russian satellite
9. In the beginning of 1955 Mao launched a large-scale purge within the Chinese Communist Party
1949
To Lead Asia International United Front
Socialistic Revolution of Russian type

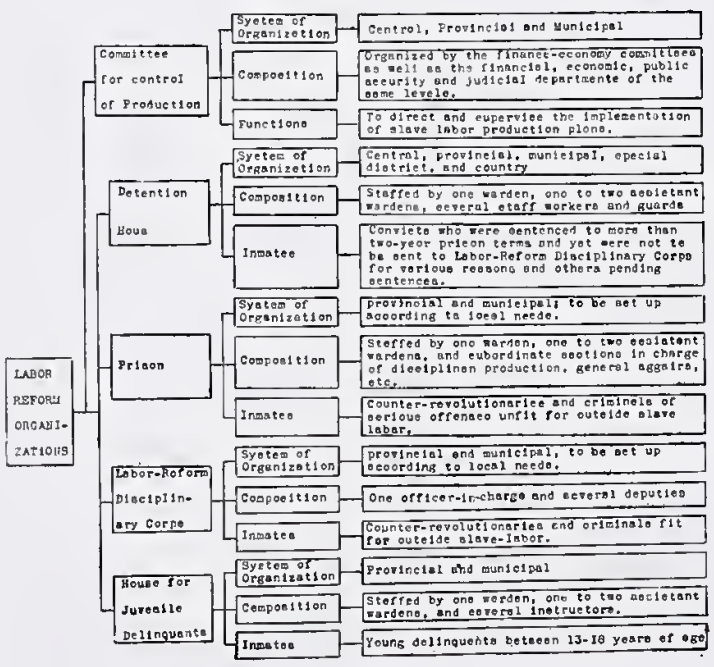
EXPLANATION

The existence of the Chinese Communists on the mainland is not because of any historical necessity in the country but because of the existence of fifth columnists by Communist international, Lenin and Stalin for the seizure of political power in China. As contained in their directives to the Chinese Communists, three stages were planned. The first stage was that of "National United Front" and the second stage was that of the "Capitalist Revolution" During these two stages, the main emphasis of Communist activities was to infiltrate the Covernment offices and the army. The third stage was that of "Socialist Revolution". The Communists set up their political system patterned after that of Soviet Russia. The next step was to sovietize the Chinese mainland. Finally, it would join the Soviet Union as one of its republics. From the above, it can readily be seen that the Communist regime in Peiping and Soviet Russia are a single entity.

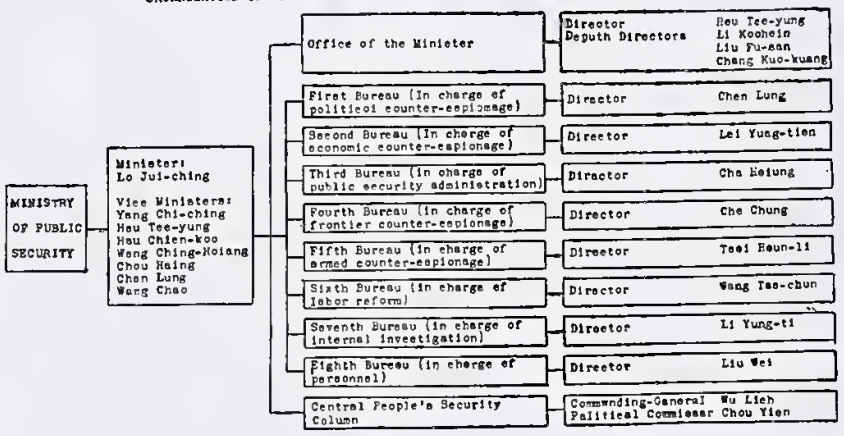
ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, GOVERNMENT, ARMY AND SECRET SERVICE



THE CHINESE COMMUNIST SLAVE-LABOR SETUPS & CONTROL ORGANS OF PRODUCTION THEREOF


LABOR REFORM ORGANIZATIONS
Committee for control of Production
System of Organization
Control, Provincial and Municipal
Composition
Organized by the finance-economy committees as well as the financial, economic, public security and judicial departments of the same levels.
Functions
To direct and supervise the implementation of slave labor production plans.
Detention House
System of Organization
Central, provincial, municipal, special district, and country
Composition
Staffed by one warden, one to two assistant wardens, several staff workers and guards
Inmates
Convicts who were sentenced to more than two-year prison terms and yet were not to be sent to Labor-Reform Disciplinary Corps for various reasons and others pending sentences.
Prison
System of Organization
provincial and municipal; to be set up according to local needs.
Composition
Staffed by one warden, one to two assistant wardens, and subordinate sections in charge of disciplinary production, general affairs, etc.
Inmates
Counter-revolutionaries and criminals of serious offenses unfit for outside slave labor.
Labor-Reform Disciplinary Corps
System of Organization
provincial and municipal, to be set up according to local needs.
Composition
One officer-in-charge and several deputies
Inmates
Counter-revolutionaries and criminals fit for outside slave-labor.
House for Juvenile Delinquents
System of Organization
Provincial and municipal
Composition
Staffed by one warden, one to two assistant wardens, and several instructors.
Inmates
Young delinquents between 13-18 years of age

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY


MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY
Minister: Lo Jui-ching
Vice Ministers: Yang Chi-ching, Hsu Tse-yung, Hsu Chien-kuo, Wang Ching-Hsiang, Chou Hsing, Chen Lung, Wang Chao
Office of the Minister
Director: Hsu Tse-yung
Deputy Directors: Li Kochsin, Liu Fu-san, Chang Kuo-kuang
First Bureau (In charge of political counter-espionage)
Director: Chen Lung
Second Bureau (In charge of economic counter-espionage)
Director: Lei Yung-tien
Third Bureau (In charge of public security administration)
Director: Cha Hsiung
Fourth Bureau (In charge of frontier counter-espionage)
Director: Che Chung
Fifth Bureau (In charge of armed counter-espionage)
Director: Tsai Hsun-li
Sixth Bureau (In charge of labor reform)
Director: Wang Tse-chun
Seventh Bureau (In charge of internal investigation)
Director: Li Yung-ti
Eighth Bureau (In charge of personnel)
Director: Liu Wei
Central People's Security Column
Commanding-General: Wu Lieh
Political Commissar: Chou Yien

EXPLANATION

1. The present secret service organizations of the Peiping puppet regime have three big branches--i.e. the Party, the government and the army. All of them are clandestinely controlled by the party.
2. The Department of Social Affairs is the secret service organ in various levels of the Party. The ministry of Public Security is the main secret service organ of the government, and the Political Department in different strata of the army units is the main secret service organ thereof.

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REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

CHART SHOWING RESULT OF INVESTIGATION ON THE RATION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMED FORCES & CIVILIANS ON THE MAINLAND

Communist Armed Forces Ration

- **Large Group Meals** — Daily food supply per capita consists of 500 grams of green vegetable, 125 grams of meat, 78 grams of vegetable oil and 18 grams of salt-- for officers and men below company level.
- **Group Meals** ——— Daily food supply per capita doubles that provided by large group meals -- for officers of the battalion and regiment level.
- **Personal Meal** ——— Daily food supply per capita doubles that provided by medium group meals -- for officers above the division level.

  Note: 800 grams of rice with partial subsitute in flour when approved, are provided per capita daily.

- **Special Meal** ——— Unlimited in quantity and free in the selection of food desired with actual consumption reported for accounting -- for officer above the army corps level.

Food for Civilians under the Communist

- **Official Ration** —— 416 grams of rice and 2 grams of vegetable oil for each adult daily. Children below twelve have only half ration.
- **Actual Ration** ——— 188 grams of rice daily for each adult. For certain localities such as the country side of Kwangtung Province, this is further cut down to 62 grams. Children below twelve have only half the reduced ration.

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THE CHART SHOWING AGGRESSIVE DESIGN BEHIND THE AGREEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS BY RED CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA

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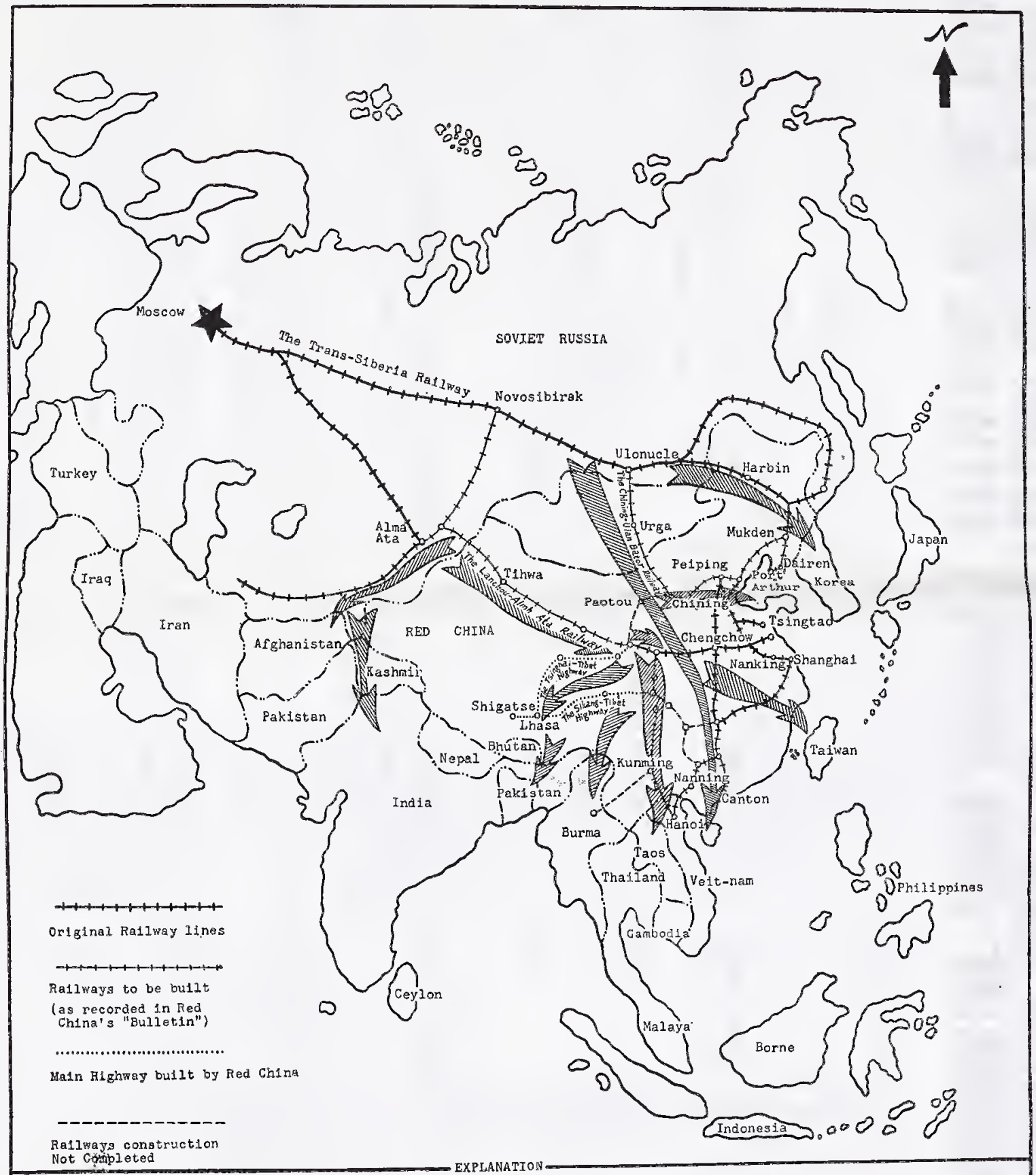


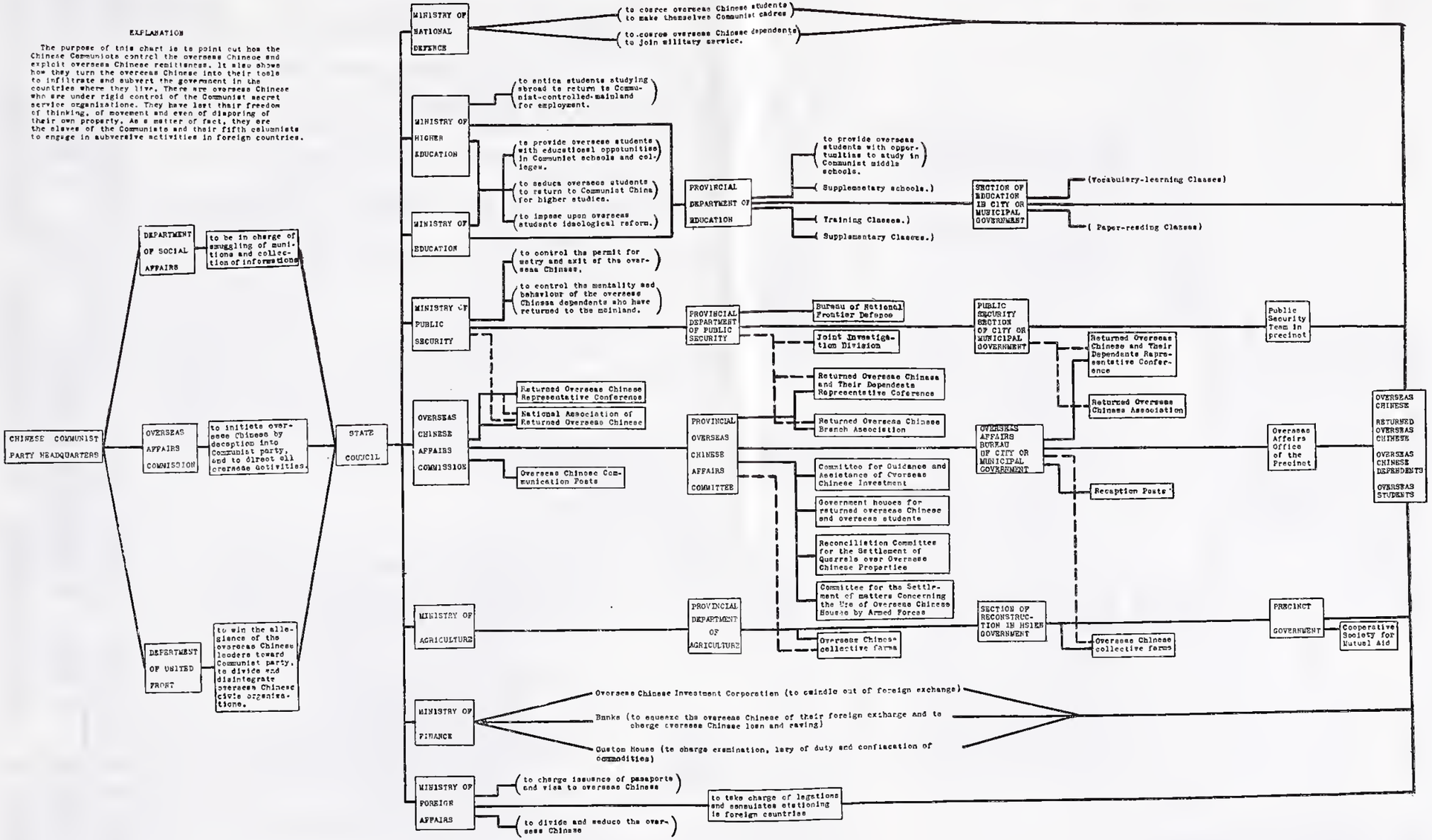
EXPLANATION

1. In order to coordinate with the aggression schedule of Soviet Russia, construction of railroads and highways of strategic importance are now going on at full swing. The important and prominent ones are:-
   (1) The Chi-ning-Ulan Bator (Urga) Railway which links China with the Trans-Siberia Railway.
   (2) The Lanchou-Alma Ata Railway which links China with Central Asia.
   (3) The Tsinghai-Tibet Highway.
   (4) The Sikang-Tibet Highway.
   These highways are built in support of the scanty railway system in the interior and are led right to the thresholds of India and Burma and other Southeast Asia statee. Therefore the time of completion of these communication net will probably be set as the zero hour for a full scale southward aggression conducted by Soviet Russia and Red China.

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTROL THE OVERSEAS CHINESE

EXPLANATION

The purpose of this chart is to point out how the Chinese Communists control the overseas Chinese and exploit overseas Chinese remittances. It also shows how they turn the overseas Chinese into their tools to infiltrate and subvert the government in the countries where they live. There are overseas Chinese who are under rigid control of the Communist secret service organizations. They have lost their freedom of thinking, of movement and even of disposing of their own property. As a matter of fact, they are the slaves of the Communists and their fifth columnists to engage in subversive activities in foreign countries.


CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
to be in charge of smuggling of munitions and collection of informations
OVERSEAS AFFAIRS COMMISSION
to initiate overseas Chinese by deception into Communist party, and to direct all overseas activities.
DEPARTMENT OF UNITED FRONT
to win the allegiance of the overseas Chinese leaders toward Communist party, to divide and disintegrate overseas Chinese civic organizations.
STATE COUNCIL
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
to coerce overseas Chinese students to make themselves Communist cadres
to coerce overseas Chinese dependents to join military service.
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
to entice students studying abroad to return to Communist-controlled mainland for employment.
to provide overseas students with educational opportunities in Communist schools and colleges.
to seduce overseas students to return to Communist China for higher studies.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
to impose upon overseas students ideological reform.
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
to provide overseas students with opportunities to study in Communist middle schools.
Supplementary schools.)
Training Classes.)
Supplementary Classes.)
SECTION OF EDUCATION IN CITY OR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
(Vocabulary-learning Classes)
(Paper-reading Classes)
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY
to control the permit for entry and exit of the overseas Chinese.
to control the mentality and behaviour of the overseas Chinese dependents who have returned to the mainland.
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SECURITY
Bureau of National Frontier Defence
Joint Investigation Division
PUBLIC SECURITY SECTION OF CITY OR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
Public Security Team in precinct
OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS COMMISSION
Returned Overseas Chinese Representative Conference
National Association of Returned Overseas Chinese
Overseas Chinese Communication Posts
PROVINCIAL OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Dependents Representative Conference
Returned Overseas Chinese Branch Association
Committee for Guidance and Assistance of Overseas Chinese Investment
Government houses for returned overseas Chinese and overseas students
Reconciliation Committee for the Settlement of Quarrels over Overseas Chinese Properties
Committee for the Settlement of matters Concerning the Use of Overseas Chinese Houses by Armed Forces
OVERSEAS AFFAIRS BUREAU OF CITY OR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Dependents Representative Conference
Returned Overseas Chinese Association
Reception Posts
Overseas Affairs Office of the Precinct
OVERSEAS CHINESE
RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE
OVERSEAS CHINESE DEPENDENTS
OVERSEAS STUDENTS
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Overseas Chinese collective farms
SECTION OF RECONSTRUCTION IN RURAL GOVERNMENT
Overseas Chinese collective farms
PRECINCT GOVERNMENT
Cooperative Society for Mutual Aid
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Overseas Chinese Investment Corporation (to swindle out of foreign exchange)
Banks (to squeeze the overseas Chinese of their foreign exchange and to charge overseas Chinese loan and saving)
Custom House (to charge examination, levy of duty and confiscation of commodities)
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
to charge issuance of passports and visa to overseas Chinese
to divide and seduce the overseas Chinese
to take charge of legations and consulates stationing in foreign countries

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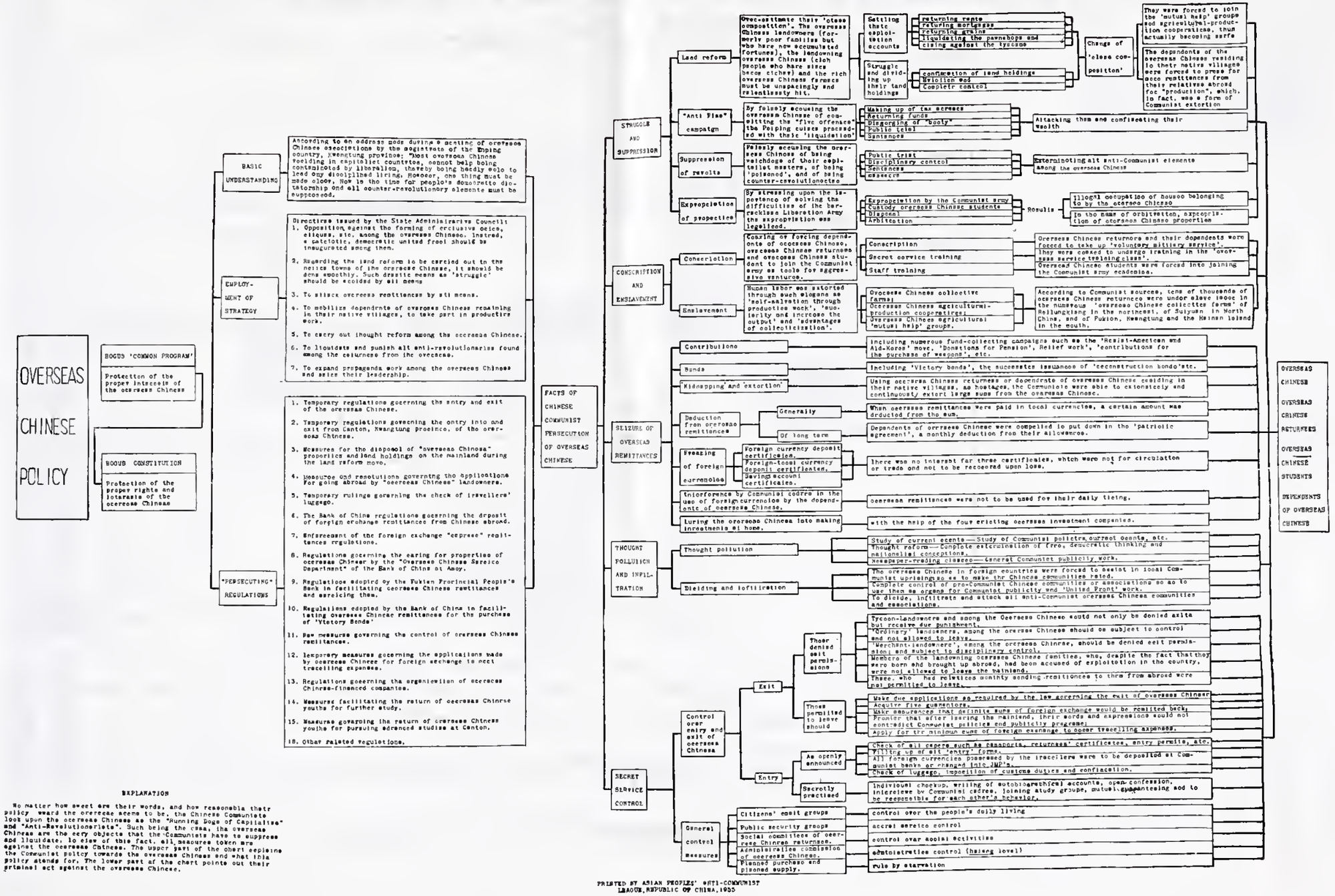
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.1955

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICY OF PERSECUTING OVERSEAS CHINESE AND THEIR CRIMES


OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY
BOGUS 'COMMON PROGRAM'
Protection of the proper interests of the overseas Chinese
BOGUS CONSTITUTION
Protection of the proper rights and interests of the overseas Chinese
BASIC UNDERSTANDING
According to an address made during a meeting of overseas Chinese associations by the magistrate of the Taiping country, Kwangtung province: "Most overseas Chinese residing in capitalist countries, cannot help being contaminated by liberalism, thereby being hardly able to lead any disciplined living. Moreover, one thing must be made clear, Now is the time for people's democratic dictatorship and all counter-revolutionary elements must be suppressed.
EMPLOYMENT OF STRATEGY
Directives issued by the State Administrative Council:
1. Opposition against the forming of exclusive cells, cliques, etc. among the overseas Chinese. Instead, a patriotic, democratic united front should be inaugurated among them.
2. Regarding the land reform to be carried out in the native towns of the overseas Chinese, it should be done smoothly. Such drastic means as 'struggle' should be avoided by all means
3. To attack overseas remittances by all means.
4. To mobilize dependents of overseas Chinese remaining in their native villages, to take part in productive work.
5. To carry out thought reform among the overseas Chinese.
6. To liquidate and punish all anti-revolutionaries found among the returnees from the overseas.
7. To expand propaganda work among the overseas Chinese and seize their leadership.
"PERSECUTING" REGULATIONS
1. Temporary regulations governing the entry and exit of the overseas Chinese.
2. Temporary regulations governing the entry into and exit from Canton, Kwangtung province, of the overseas Chinese.
3. Measures for the disposal of "overseas Chinese" properties and land holdings on the mainland during the land reform move.
4. Measures and resolutions governing the applications for going abroad by "overseas Chinese" landowners.
5. Temporary rulings governing the check of travellers' luggage.
6. The Bank of China regulations governing the deposit of foreign exchange remittances from Chinese abroad.
7. Enforcement of the foreign exchange "express" remittances regulations.
8. Regulations governing the caring for properties of overseas Chinese by the "Overseas Chinese Service Department" of the Bank of China at Amoy.
9. Regulations adopted by the Fukien Provincial People's Bank in facilitating overseas Chinese remittances and servicing them.
10. Regulations adopted by the Bank of China in facilitating Overseas Chinese remittances for the purchase of 'Victory Bonds'
11. New measures governing the control of overseas Chinese remittances.
12. Temporary measures governing the applications made by overseas Chinese for foreign exchange to meet travelling expenses.
13. Regulations governing the organization of overseas Chinese-financed companies.
14. Measures facilitating the return of overseas Chinese youths for further study.
15. Measures governing the return of overseas Chinese youths for pursuing advanced studies at Canton.
16. Other related regulations.
FACTS OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PERSECUTION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE
STRUGGLE AND SUPPRESSION
Land reform
Over-estimate their 'class composition'. The overseas Chinese landowners (formerly poor families but who have now accumulated fortunes), the landowning overseas Chinese (rich people who have since become riches) and the rich overseas Chinese farmers must be unsparingly and relentlessly hit.
Settling their exploitation accounts
returning rents
returning mortgages
returning grains
liquidating the pawnshops and rising against the tyrants
Struggle and dividing up their land holdings
confiscation of land holdings
Violation and
Complete control
Change of 'class composition'
They were forced to join the 'mutual help' groups and agricultural-production cooperatives, thus actually becoming serfs
The dependents of the overseas Chinese residing in their native villages were forced to press for more remittances from their relatives abroad for "production", which, in fact, was a form of Communist extortion
"Anti Plan" campaign
By falsely accusing the overseas Chinese of committing the "five offenses" the Peiping rulers pressed and with their 'liquidation'
Making up of tax arrears
Returning funds
Disgorging of "booty"
Public trial
Sentences
Attacking them and confiscating their wealth
Suppression of revolts
Falsely accusing the overseas Chinese of being watchdogs of their capitalist masters, of being 'poisoned', and of being counter-revolutionaries
Public trial
Disciplinary control
Sentences
Executions
Exterminating all anti-Communist elements among the overseas Chinese
Expropriation of properties
By stressing upon the importance of solving the difficulties of the barrackless Liberation Army the expropriation was legalized.
Expropriation by the Communist army
Custody overseas Chinese students
Disposal
Arbitration
Results
Illegal occupation of houses belonging to by the overseas Chinese
In the name of arbitration, expropriation of overseas Chinese properties
CONSCRIPTION AND ENSLAVEMENT
Conscription
Coaxing or forcing dependents of overseas Chinese, overseas Chinese returnees and overseas Chinese student to join the Communist army as tools for aggressive ventures.
Conscription
Secret service training
Staff training
Overseas Chinese returnees and their dependents were forced to take up 'voluntary military service'.
They were coaxed to undergo training in the 'overseas service training class'.
Overseas Chinese students were forced into joining the Communist army academies.
Enslavement
Human labor was extorted through such slogans as 'self-salvation through production work', 'auxiliarity and increase the output' and 'advantages of collectivization'.
Overseas Chinese collective farms;
Overseas Chinese agricultural-production cooperatives;
Overseas Chinese agricultural 'mutual help' groups.
According to Communist sources, tens of thousands of overseas Chinese returnees were under slave labor in the numerous 'overseas Chinese collective farms' of Heilungkiang in the northeast, of Suiyuan in North China, and of Fukien, Kwangtung and the Hainan Island in the south.
SEIZURE OF OVERSEAS REMITTANCES
Contributions
including numerous fund-collecting campaigns such as the 'Resist-American and Aid-Korea' move, 'Donations for Pension', Relief work', 'contributions for the purchase of weapons', etc.
Bonds
including 'Victory bonds', the successive issuances of 'reconstruction bonds'etc.
'Kidnapping' and 'extortion'
Using overseas Chinese returnees or dependents of overseas Chinese residing in their native villages, as hostages, the Communists were able to extensively and continuously extort large sums from the overseas Chinese.
Deduction from overseas remittances
Generally
When overseas remittances were paid in local currencies, a certain amount was deducted from the sum.
Of long term
Dependents of overseas Chinese were compelled to put down in the 'patriotic agreement', a monthly deduction from their allowances.
Freezing of foreign currencies
Foreign currency deposit certificates,
Foreign-local currency deposit certificates,
Savings account certificates.
There was no interest for these certificates, which were not for circulation or trade and not to be recovered upon loss.
Interference by Communist cadres in the use of foreign currencies by the dependents of overseas Chinese.
Overseas remittances were not to be used for their daily living.
Luring the overseas Chinese into making investments at home.
With the help of the four existing overseas investment companies.
THOUGHT POLLUTION AND INFILTRATION
Thought pollution
Study of current events — Study of Communist politics, current events, etc.
Thought reform — Complete extermination of free, democratic thinking and nationalist conceptions.
Newspaper-reading classes — General Communist publicity work.
Dividing and fortification
The overseas Chinese in foreign countries were forced to assist in local Communist uprisings so as to make the Chinese communities ruled.
Complete control of pro-Communist Chinese communities or associations so as to use them as organs for Communist publicity and 'United Front' work.
To divide, infiltrate and attack all anti-Communist overseas Chinese communities and associations.
SECRET SERVICE CONTROL
Control over entry and exit of overseas Chinese
Exit
Those denied exit permissions
Tycoon-Landowners and among the Overseas Chinese could not only be denied exits but receive due punishment.
'Ordinary' landowners, among the overseas Chinese should be subject to control and not allowed to leave.
'Merchant-landowners', among the overseas Chinese, should be denied exit permissions and subject to disciplinary control.
Members of the landowning overseas Chinese families, who, despite the fact that they were born and brought up abroad, had been accused of exploitation in the country, were not allowed to leave the mainland.
Those, who had relatives monthly sending remittances to them from abroad were not permitted to leave.
Those permitted to leave should
Make due applications as required by the law governing the exit of overseas Chinese.
Acquire five guarantors.
Make assurances that definite sums of foreign exchange would be remitted back.
Promise that after leaving the mainland, their words and expressions would not contradict Communist policies and publicity programs.
Apply for the minimum sums of foreign exchange to cover travelling expenses.
Entry
As openly announced
Check of all papers such as passports, returnees' certificates, entry permits, etc.
Filling up of exit 'entry' forms.
All foreign currencies possessed by the travellers were to be deposited at Communist banks or changed into RMB's.
Check of luggage, imposition of customs duties and confiscation.
Secretly practised
Individual checkup, writing of autobiographical accounts, open confession, interviews by Communist cadres, joining study groups, mutual guaranteeing and to be responsible for each other's behavior.
General control measures
Citizens' unit groups
control over the people's daily living
Public security groups
secret service control
Social committees of overseas Chinese returnees.
control over social activities
Administrative commission of overseas Chinese.
administrative control (hsiang level)
Planned purchase and planned supply.
rule by starvation
OVERSEAS CHINESE
OVERSEAS CHINESE RETURNEES
OVERSEAS CHINESE STUDENTS
DEPENDENTS OF OVERSEAS CHINESE

EXPLANATION

No matter how sweet are their words, and how reasonable their policy toward the overseas seems to be, the Chinese Communists look upon the overseas Chinese as the "Running Dogs of Capitalism" and "Anti-Revolutionaries". Such being the case, the overseas Chinese are the very objects that the Communists have to suppress and liquidate. In view of this fact, all measures taken are against the overseas Chinese. The upper part of the chart explains the Communist policy towards the overseas Chinese and what this policy stands for. The lower part of the chart points out their criminal act against the overseas Chinese.

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CHART SHOWING CHINESE COMMUNISTS' CONTROL AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE PUPPET POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST PARTY'S CENTRAL UNITED FRONT
OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The Second PCC National Committee:
Units represented: 29
Membership: 559
Standing members: 65
Main function -- To reflect to government departments concerned proposals of the people and make suggestions.

CONTROLOVER

Preparatory Committee of PCC, with 134 members representing 23 units

PCC Plenary session with a total membership of 662

The First PCC National Committee
Membership -- 180-198.
Standing members --28-31.
Main function -- To exercise powers entrusted with the National People's Congress.

PCC OF VARIOUS LEVELS

ACTIVITIES
"United front" Hdqrs of various levels exercised control over all PCC resolutions and activities of its members. The Communist party was in over-all charge of all actions by the govt organs, civic bodies and other political parties.

ORGANIZATION
"United front" Hdqrs of various levels exercised control over both organizational and personnel matters of the PCCs of the same levels. Also, through purges, they liquidated dissenters found among the PCC members.

THOUGHT
All PCC members must follow the Communist party line and must accept thought reform from the party.

PCC OF VARIOUS LEVELS

EMPLOYMENT

ASSISTING IN SOVIETIZED RECONSTRUCTION
- Unity of all tribes to promote socialist reconstruction.
- Pushing through socialist reform for all private-owned industrial and business enterprises.
- Assisting the Communists party to assimilate and annex the minority parties.

STEPPING UP EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES
- Intensification of 'people's foreign relations' activities and 'international united front' works.
- Responding to Soviet Russia's policies and expanding the 'cold war' offensive.
- Assisting the Chinese Communists infiltration into Taiwan.

PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
- Urging all political factions and civic groups to carry out 'self-reform'.
- Organizing members to participate in such campaings as 'land reform' 'suppression of oppositions', 'Five Anti', etc.
- Helping Communist authorities promote the 'Resist-America and Aid-Korea' campaign and the 'peace' movement.

CONSOLIDATING THE COMMUNIST BOGUS REGIME
- Unity of all tribes to implement the "new democracy".
- Examination of all government resolutions and making suggestions.
- Mobilization of the masses to carry out all government policies and regulations.

OBJECTIVES

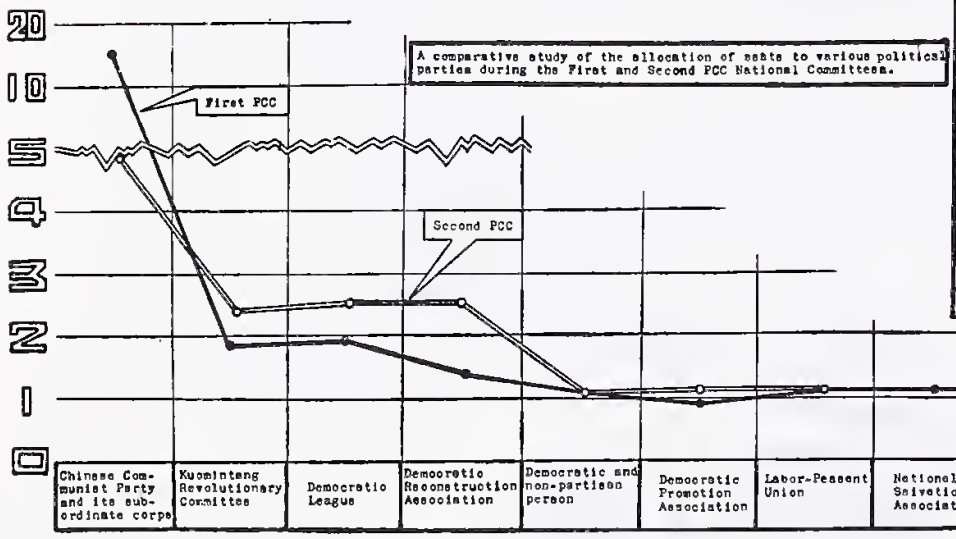
The Chinese Communists' ultimate aim comprises the complete liquidation of all minority parties.

Minority parties are divided and disintegrated.

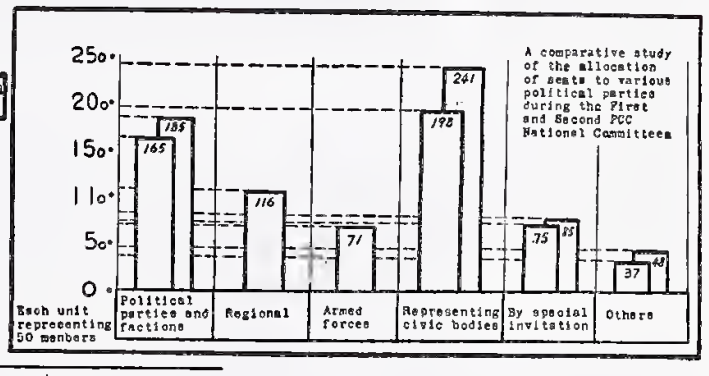
PCC members are used as accomplices in the implementation of Communist tyranny.

Dictatorship is covered up under the disguise of 'democracy'

A comparative study of the allocation of seats to various political parties during the First and Second PCC National Committees.



A comparative study of the allocation of seats to various political parties during the First and Second PCC National Committees



EXPLANATION

This chart has the following contents:
1. Taking full advantage of the united front, the Chinese Communist Party occupied the Chinese mainland. This was fully expressed in the people's Political Consultative Conference.
2. Under the false pretenses of democracy, and through the medium of the People's Political Consultative Conference, the Communists put the one-party dictatorship into practice.

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REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' "FIVE-ANTI" MOVEMENT

THE "FIVE-ANTI" MOVEMENT

BASIC OBJECTIVES

NEGATIVE

By presenting a mutiplicity of false charges, the Chinese Communists were able, through such excuses as payment of arrears of making up of tax evasions to extract large amount of money from the national capitalists to make up for their budget deficits, incurred by the Communists participation in the Korean War.

POSITIVE

By mean of the "Five Anti" campaign, the so-called "national capitalist class", i.e. the industrial and commercial circles, were forced, under the Chinese Communists' false promises of "mutual benefit for capital and labor" and "equal regard for private and public interests" to nationalize the big private enterprises thus moving one step further in the direction of "Socialist economy", with the final objective to thoroughly exterminate the national capitalist class.

HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT

1. During Dec. 1951, the Chinese Communist authorities, while conducting investigations into the austerity campaign among the various government offices and army units, discovered the universal corruption prevalent among the Communist cadres. Thus, the "Three Anti" movement was launched on Dec. 10, the same year. However, the use of bribes and other offenses on the part of the industrialists and businessmen was blamed as a scapegoat for such corruptions. The Communists then started a series of "spontaneous" examinations among the industrial and business circles in the various big cities. On Dec. 24, the joint Chamber of Industry and Commerce at Tsingtao, Shantung province, called a meeting of representatives of the industrialists and businessmen and embarked upon a "Four Anti" campaign, against big profits, bribery practices, squandering and tax evasion thus marking the beginning of the "5 Anti" movement.

2. On Jan. 13, 1952, during a "new knowledge forum", convoked at Peiping by the bogus Democratic Reconstruction Association, representing industrial and trade interests, Huang Yen-pei, one of the Association leaders, offered a part of "Five Don't's" to the businessmen and industrialists present at the conference. The Five "dont's" covered bribery, tax evasion, stealing of state property, doing insufficient work and using inferior material, and divulging state economic information. Finding the word "dont" rather negative, the Communist authorities consequently changed it into "Five Anti" and formally launched the movement universally as the Chinese mainland.

3. During the movement's initial stage, the Peiping authorities agreed to the settingup of a number of "reception centers" and "open confession stations" by the joint Chamber of Industry and Commerce of various cities for open confessions and mutual accusations among the members themselves. However the Communists later found them to be "covering things up" and soon had them abolished. Instead, the following measures were adopted:

   (1) Issues should not be settled privately. Open confessions should be directly made with the government and written confessions be simultaneously submitted;

   (2) With the "Five Anti" movement under way, no winding up of business, no dismissal of employees and no advanced settlement of accounts were allowed. Factory workers, shop employees, accountants and clerks should not be coaxed or compelled into any "mutual benefit alliances" with the bribed Communist cadres;

   (3) No absences or leaves, including those home visits during the New Year days, were to be granted to the managers, assistant managers and other responsible heads of all private-owned factories or shops;

   (4) To encourage accusations by factory hands and shop employees, the Communist authorities further provided the following regulations: a) All "profits", "share dividends", "extra allowances" and "extra bonus", hitherto allocated among the factory hands, shop clerks and employees by their employers, were to be retained in the former's possession. The Communist government would not ask them to pay them back, and b) those who lost their jobs as a result of accusing their employers would be given employment through the help of the Communist authorities.

4. With the "Five Anti" campaign in full swing, all shop clerks, labor union members, factory hands and employees arrayed themselves at the front line while reserves in the rear comprised housewives, under the control of the Communist "Democratic Women's League, adolescent and child members of the bogus "New Democracy Youth Corps" and Communist cadres who had successfully infiltrated into the joint chambers of Industry and Commerce. The converged on the industrialists and businessmen from all sides. Their slogan said "never stop until complete victory is achieved." Meanwhile, a number of fantastic organizations, such as "tiger-killing teams" "fighting corps" and "frontline groups" emerged everywhere. All big cities on the Chinese mainland were engulfed by the angry tides of "open confession" and "settling of accounts". Heads of business or industrial concerns, having faced enough "challenges" raised by employees in their shops or plants, had to undergo another ordeal of cross-questionings by their wives and children upon returning home. (For, it had now become a fashion for wives to investigate into their husbands' sources of income) Consequently for the hapless merchants and factory owners, there was absolutely no way out.

5. The "Five Anti" campaign was officially inaugurated on Feb. 5, 1952. The various cities and metropolises planned their own timetable, according to the lengths of time required for the local preparatory work. Take Shanghai, for instance. The initial stage, called the "trial period for emphasis", was fixed for the last ten days of March, the same year. The second phase for full-scale practice followed from April 1 to April 12. The third stage was begun on April 20, "for pressing the enemies further after gaining the initial round." The last or the fourth round was not started until the first days of May when emphasis was laid upon work disposal and taking the lead in productive enterprises. The campaign, duly divided into various stages, was fully launched in other cities in different times. While, the "Five Anti" movement was in principle brought to a close around May 31, sums to be repaid, either in the form of tax arrears or fines imposed upon the merchants or factory owners, were not completely handed even by the end of 1952.

RESULTS

AN ESTIMATED JMP50 TRILLION WORTH OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES WERE EXTORTED FROM THE PEOPLE.

1. Based upon a report made by the puppet mayor of Peiping, Peng Chen, in April, 1952 during the "Five Anti" campaign, of a total of 50,000 business and industrial concerns in Peiping, only some 5,000 (one tenth of the total) were found to be law-abiding. Among the rest of 45,000 concerns, a) 1,721 operating at illegal profits of over JMP100,000,000, averaged some JMP one billion each. The total sum amounting to JMP1,721,000,000,000, should be entirely returned to the government. b) 770 were charged with serious offenses or accused of being completely illegal. Their incomes resulting from illegal practices were atimated at JMP30,000,000 each. Thus the sum total to be returned to the government amounted to JMP23,370,000,000. c) another 12,600 were considered as half law-abiding and half law-breaking. Consequently, 50 per cent of their illegal profits, a sum of JMP31,250,000,000, averaging some JMP five million each was claimed by the Communist authorities. Putting the three together, the puppet Peiping regime thus succeeded in extracting no less than JMP1,775,600,000,000 out of the people's coffer.

2. During the "Five Anti" campaign, the main targets of Communist extortion were in the nine metropolises of Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Canton, Chungking, Hankow, Mukden, Nanking and Sian, and also in a number of smaller cities. In all, a total of 467,989 industrialists and businessmen were affected. Judging from the fact that Peiping where JMP1,775,600,000,000 were extracted from 45,000 concerns alone, (excluding the amount of fines), it should not be difficult for the Communists to net over JMP16,832,000,000,000 from the nine metropolises and another JMP one trillion from the smaller cities. Thus, altogether the Communists might have robbed JMP 18 trillions from people during the "Five Anti" campaign. These, plus the repayment of tax arrears and fines due up to the end of 1952 which amounted to JMP 3 trillion, the Peiping regime should be able to realize JMP 30 trillion. This sum, according to the exchange rate prevalent ther, was equivalent to over US$1,330,000,000.

OVER 460,000 PRIVATE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES WERE AFFECTED.

1. During the "Five Anti"campaign the Chinese Communists classified the mainland's private business and industrial concerns into the following five categories: a) law-abiding units, b) fundamentally law-abiding units, c) half-law-abiding and half law-breaking units, d) those charged with serious offenses and e)"completely illegal" units. Of the five, those classified under the last two categories bore the most brunt of the extortion. Next came the half-half setups. As to the fundamentally law-abiding concerns, the Communist authorities considered them as largely law-abiding but charged with occasional illegal practices, and therefore due punishment was meted out for them. Only the fully law-abiding units were left intact but they numbered only one-tenth of the total of shops and factories on the Chinese mainland.

2. According to available information the number of private business and industrial concerns suffered under the "Five Anti" purge totalled 467,989. Their breakdown is as follows:

Shanghai	147,060 units
Tientsin	52,200 units
Peiping	45,000 units
Canton	39,280 units
Chungking	37,800 units
Hankow-Wuchang-Hanyang area	36,000 units
Mukden	33,300 units
Nanking	23,220 units
Sian	13,129 units
Other smaller	41,000 units

EXPLANATION

The Five Anti Movement was devised to get rid of the national capitalists (business-men and industrialists). It squeezed them flat by the "percepts" as detailed in the "New Democracy". By uprooting the national capitalists, all undertakings formerly belonging to them will automatically become State enterprises. This will pave the way towards "Socialistic Economy".

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REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

ANALYSIS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "GENERAL LINE FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD"

CHINESE COMMUNIST REBELLION

First Stage
"New Democracy" Revolution
Inauguration of a "New Democracy" social order through the seizure of political powers

Second Stage
"Transitional Period"
General Line
Transfer from the "New Democracy" social order to a Socialist state

- Intensification of thought reform; promotion of labor-peasant culture; fostering reconstruction personnel
- Thorough materialization of the "leaning-to-one-side" pro-Soviet diplomatic policies
- Development of collectives economy; reform of private economic enterprises; liquidation of private ownership
- Reorganization of the party, government military and civil setups of various levels; intensifying political and economic counter-espionage work
- Adoption and promulgation of the "Constitution" and inauguration of dictatorship by the National people's Congress

General Mission
(To be completed by the end of 1967)

closely connected with and mutually motivating "socialist reform"
(closely connected with and mutually motivating socialist reconstruction)

Socialist reform

Gradual materialization of socialist reform of village handicraft workshops and private-owned business and industrial enterprises

Principal measures

1. Implementation of "planned purchase" and "planned supply" policies; preventing the growth of free economy in cities and rural areas, thus putting an end to enterprises of such nature.
2. By means of "United Front" strategies, those deemed unnecessary by the government were banned while the rest were carefully utilized and reformed.
3. Through persuasion, baiting with favors and political pressures, the reformed were made to accept their lot.
4. By means of "class struggle" methods, dissenters were either suppressed or reformed

Private industrial and business enterprises

direction of reform

moving toward state capitalism

Progress

Up to the end of 1954

- **Private business**
  1. The amount of wholesale business done by these comprised less than 20 per cent of the mainland's total worth in wholesale dealings.
  2. Their retail trade occupied less than 50 per cent in the total retail business.
  3. Their foreign trade occupied only 3 per cent in the Peiping regime's total worth of foreign trade.
- **Private industries**
  1. Joint-public-private enterprises totaled more than 2,000.
  2. Among them, those dealing in processing and accepting orders occupied 86.4% of the total worth of mainland industrial production.
  3. The mainland's private industrial enterprises occupied a percentage of 29 only in the total worth of private-owned and government-operated industries combined. The percentage daily dwindled.

Forms of organization

- **Business**
  1. Primary — Wholesale purchase and retail
  2. Secondary — Agents in wholesale, purchase supply and distribution.
  3. Higher — Joint public-private undertakings.
- **Industries**
  1. Primary — purchase and supply; processing, accepting orders, planned purchase and distribution.
  2. Secondary — Joint private-public undertakings.
  3. Higher

Objective: Private ownership by capitalists was to be replaced by state ownership

RESULTS
1. Withdrawel of capital and squandering of funds.
2. Passive resistance, sabotage, and quitting business or production;
3. Wrecking productive equipment, sabotaging markets and management;
4. Wrecking Communist-owned business firms and cooperatives.

Handicraft Workshops

direction of reform

from the forming of cooperatives to collectivization

Progress

At the end of 1954, membership of various handicraft producion cooperatives on the mainland amounted to more than 910,000 people.

Forms of organization

handicraft production groups, handicraft production supply and distribution centers, handicraft production cooperatives.

Objective: Private ownership was replaced by collective ownership Results

BESULTS
1. Resistance against joining cooperatives;
2. Lowering of "productive moral;
3. Reluctance to admit apprentices;
4. Sabotage of cooperatives.

Agriculture

direction of reform

the forming of cooperatives to collectivization

graduel development of mutual help

Three kinds of cooperation

- **Cooperation of Credits**
  Together with farm loans, controlling credits in rural areas.
- **Cooperation of production**
  Progress
  Up to the Spring of 1955, some 10,000 agricultural production cooperatives existed, to which about one half of the present families on the mainland by 1957
  Forms of organization
  temporary "mutual help groups" —— permanent "mutual help groups" —— agricultural production cooperative —— collective farms
- **Cooperation of supply and distribution**
  Slow liquidation of rural free markets

Objective: Private ownership was changed into collective ownership

RESULTS
1. Resistance against joining "mutual help" groups and cooperatives;
2. Reluctance to sell farm products to Communists;
3. Quitting farm production and large influx into the cities;
4. Setting fire to forests, riots and assassination of Communist cadres;
5. Sabotages and strikes on farms and destruction of farm;
6. Refusal to turn in government-requisitioned grains and destruction of barns.

Basic principles

- **Development of state-owned industries and assuring the constant growth of socialist economy**
- **Development of heavy industries; founding of a basic for industrialization and modernization of national defense works**

Foundation for industrialization was expected to be laid by the end of 1959 and Socialist reconstruction completed by the end 1967

Basic Functions for the first Five-Year Plan. (beginning 1953)

All major efforts were concentrated for the development of national defense industries, with main emphasis upon the 156 categories either recently inaugurated or reorganized through Soviet assistance

PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTIES
1. weak foundation of the industries;
2. backward techniques;
3. lack of adequate information concerning industrial resources;
4. insufficient working capital;
5. lack of staff worker and
6. low cultural level.

The people were ordered to cut down their bare subsistence in an effort to support the reconstruction projects.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS IN THIS CONNECTION
1. Floating of "economic reconstruction" bonds;
2. Pushing through a series of "increase-production" and "austerity" competitions;
3. Implementation of "planned purchase" and "planned supply" policies;
4. Exportation of foodstuffs in exchange for machinery and industrial equipment, thus reducing millions of people to starvation;
5. Stepping up technical education and trainning more personnel for reconstruction
6. Tightening labor discipline and suppression of sabotage and subversion.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND
1. The value of mainlands industrial output, in proportion to the total worth of industrial and agricultural production, occupied a percentage of 17 in 1949. In 1954, it was increased to 33 per cent.
2. The value of output of productive materials, in proportion to the total worth of industrial production, occupied a percentage of 28.8 in 1949. In 1954, it was raised to 42.3 per cent.
3. The value of industrial output from state-owned, cooperative-run and joint public-private industries, in proportion to the total worth of industrial production, occupied a percentage of 37 in 1949. In 1954, it was raised to 71 per cent.

RESULTS
1. Industries for the production of people's daily necessities were forced to deteriorate;
2. Livelihood of the mainland people became worse by everyday.

EXPLANATION
1. The main objective of the general line is to amalgamate the private-operated businesses, to promote heavy industry, and to make preparations for war.
2. The Communists failed to attain their expected results, because of the absence of certain conditions for their fulfillment.
3. For the implementation of the General Line, the Communists compelled the people to contribute their financial resources and labor, thus bringing about among the people which is growing and spreading all the time.

Third Stage
Socialistic Revolution
Establishment of Socialistic Society Annihilation of Capitalistic elements

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CHART SHOWING PERSECUTION OF RELIGION BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

DRAWN BY THE ASIAN PEOPLES ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

CAUSES LED TO PERSECUTION

Leaning-Against-One-Side policy:

Under this policy, the Chinese Communists follow the lead of Soviet Russia and take Russian Imperialists as their example.
As Kremlin is most relentless in the persecution of religion, so are the Chinese Communists.

The basic conflict between Communist ideology and religious teaching

Communist ideology:

class struggle, cruelty, superstitious belief in totalitarianism, and addiction to war.

Religious teaching:

individual reform, benevolence, advocating equality, and calling for peace.

One party dictatorship:

Because the Communist party worships totalitarianism and dictatorship, no other party or organization is to be tolerated as opposition. So any social group with no affinity to Communist party will be regarded as reactionary. Any religion is destined to be wiped out by the Communists.

Practical conditions of Communist persecution of various religions

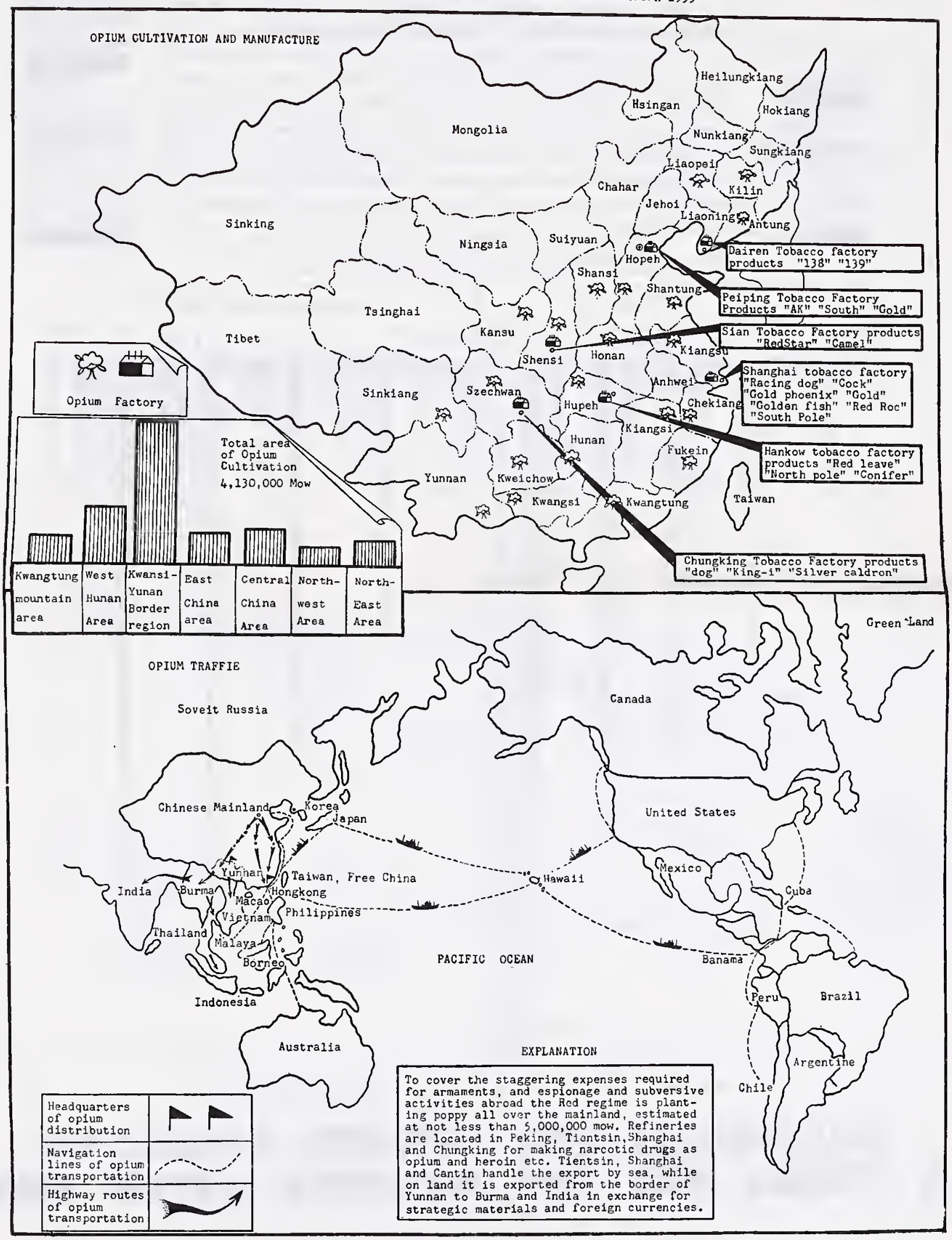
CHRISTIANITY	1. Coerced religious followers to enforce the so-called "Three-self Reformation Campaign", expelled the priests of foreign nationalities, severed the relations between Chinese churches and Western missions, and changed the nature of Christian teaching, etc. 2. Looted Christian churches, schools, and hospitals. 3. Secretly executed Rev. Chen Wen-yuan of Western China Mission. 4. Slaughtered a young evangelist Ku En-jen. 5. Accused the American missionaries of being spies, such as Frank Price and others, and persecuted them without any trace.
CATHOLICISM	1. Killed Catholic followers, such as Lee Kwang of Kwangtung, Pai Yu-hang of Shanghai and Ho Pingchuen of Hunan. The victims totalled more then 12,000. 2. Confiscated all the properties belonging to Catholic churches, missionary schools, or charity organizations. 3. Deported Archbishop Lee P'ei-li, Swiss Bishop Hu Kan-pu, French Bishop Ko Chen-ping, Italian Bishop De Lung, and scores of others. (Translated from their Chinese names. 4. Murdered Father Tung Jo-wang of Chungking, Father Lo Pao-tien of Hunan, Father Yao Chen-sheng of Shanghai, Father Sun Tsan-kuei of Peiping and Father Chang Tsu-san of Wenchow. 5. Persecuted and killed Catholic priests like Hsao Mai-teh and Ko Wai-tah from Belgium. The victims totalled more than 1,000.
BUDDHISM	1. Destroyed the Buddhist temples, confiscated the properties belonging to them, prohibited the people from donating or contributing to temples, and deprived the monks and nuns of their subsistence. 2. Forced the monks to join the Red army and to force the nuns to be married. (At the Women's Festival in 1951, the nuns that were forced to marry totalled more than 300 in Hunan province.) 3. Establish Buddhist plants in every province, in order to force the monk and nuns to participate in the so-called "free labor" and thereby gains the profits of their labor. 4. Held accusation meetings in order to kill the famous monks like Kwang Liang and Ch'ao Jan. The victims totalled more than 200.
ISLAM	1. Forced the moslems to hang the portraits of Mao Tse tung and Chu Teh in mosques instead of any other portraits. 2. Disturbed the religious meetings of the moslems, menaced the moslems and stopped their preaching. 3. Changed the mosques into pork shops in order to smear at Islamism. 4. Disorganized the training group of the mosque so that the successors of the caliphs could not be produced again. 5. Confiscated the Islam educational fund, closed the Islam primary schools and forced the moslems to use the Communist text books. 6. Slaughtered the moslems without mercy. The victims totalled more than 90,000.

EXPLANATION

The Red regime is well aware that Communism and religions are actually at loggerheads against each other. As soon as the Communists came to power, they resorted to all sorts of drastic measures to suppress religions and persecute the missionaries. Prior to the fall of the mainland, there were more then 12,000 missionaries in China, of whom only less than a hundred are still remaining at their posts, subjects, however, to maltreatment and expulsion at any time.

THE CHART SHOWING OPIUM CULTIVATION AND TRAFFIC

PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955



THE CHART SHOWING THE RED CHINA'S NATIONAL "BUDGET" AND EXTORTION

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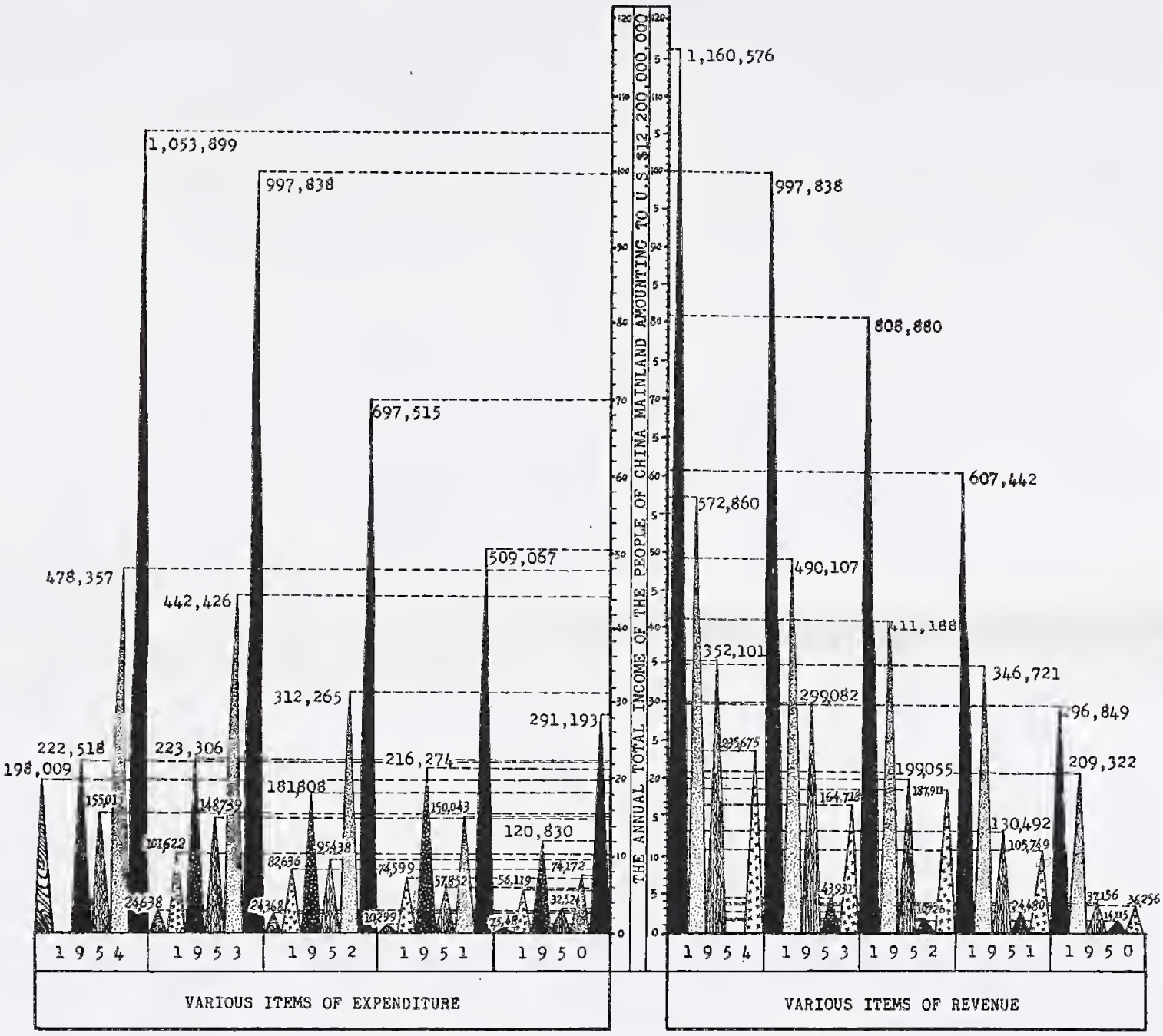


The figure of the table: a unit stands for U.S.$10,000
Ratio: a unit stands for U.S.$100,000,000

Total expenditure

National economic reconstruction expenditure

Social, cultural and educational construction expenditure

National defence expenditure

Administrative expenditure

Other expenditure

EXPLANATION

The taxes collected from State enterprises climb up year by year while taxes on other items are declining sharply. This has long been the Communist's propaganda as a proof of "alleviating people's burden". However, the increase is attained at the heavy expense of private enterprises which have been crushed. Although other taxes indicate a decline, the actual amount is increased. For example, The taxes collected in 1953 only amounted to JMP116,485,200,000,000 (dquivalent to US$4,901,070,000) yet in 1954, it increased to JKP135,596,700,000,000 (equivalent to US$5,728,590,000). This proves the fact that Red China's extortion is intensified year by year, and it needs no Solomon to unmask the trick of the figures.

Total revenue

Revenue from taxes

State enterprises

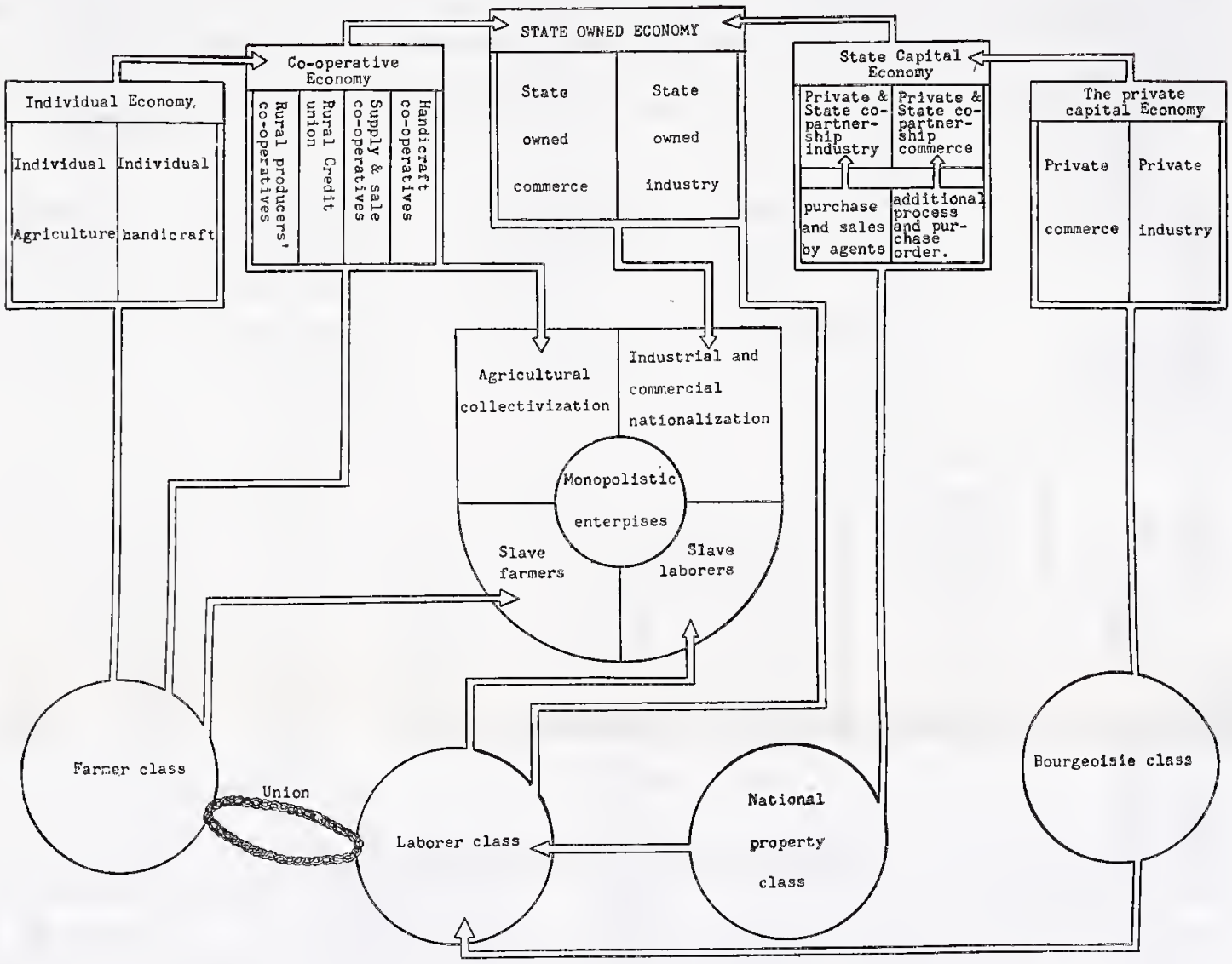
Loan on Credit

Other

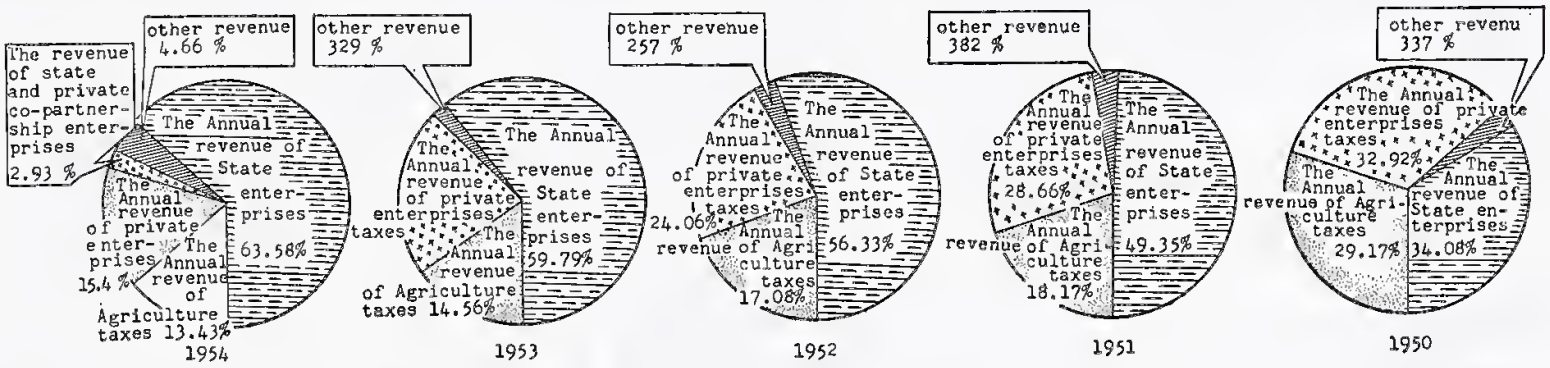
THE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF RED CHINA'S FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC POLICIES

PRINTED BY ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1955

Changing from Co-existence of five Categories of Economy into proletarian monopoly.
Changing from Alliance of four main classes of people into two kinds of slaves.



A review of the evolution of Red China's Financial and Economic policies from its revenue in the last five years


1954
The revenue of state and private co-partnership enterprises 2.93 %
other revenue 4.66 %
The Annual revenue of State enterprises 63.58%
The Annual revenue of private enterprises 15.4 %
The Annual revenue of Agriculture taxes 13.43%
1953
other revenue 329 %
The Annual revenue of State enterprises 59.79%
The Annual revenue of private enterprises taxes 14.56%
1952
other revenue 257 %
The Annual revenue of State enterprises 56.33%
The Annual revenue of private enterprises taxes 24.06%
The Annual revenue of Agriculture taxes 17.08%
1951
other revenue 382 %
The Annual revenue of State enterprises 49.35%
The Annual revenue of private enterprises taxes 28.66%
The Annual revenue of Agriculture taxes 18.17%
1950
other revenu 337 %
The Annual revenue of State enterprises 34.08%
The Annual revenue of private enterprises taxes 32.92%
The Annual revenue of Agriculture taxes 29.17%

EXPLANATION

1. Red China's financial and economic policies are based on the so-called "New Democracy" which advocates co-existence of five categories of economy and also for alliance of four main classes of people, with a view to coax the people and to win their support. Then, in the name of "Social reform", private and national capitalist enterprises are turned into State ownership while individual enterprises are absorbed into State owned co-operatives. The final targets are to nationalize industry and commerce and to enforce collective farms.
2. A review of Red China's revenue in the last five years reveals that the annual income of State enterprises increased 34.08% of the total national income in 1950 to 63.5% of the total national income in 1954. On the contrary, taxes levied on private undertakings show a drop from 32.92% to 15.4%. This proves that during the last five years, the state enterprises have almost doubled in productivity while private undertakings have shrunk more than a half, a fact which obviously indicates that the latter will gradually go out of existence.

CHART SHOWING CHINESE COMMUNIST "LABOR-REFORM"

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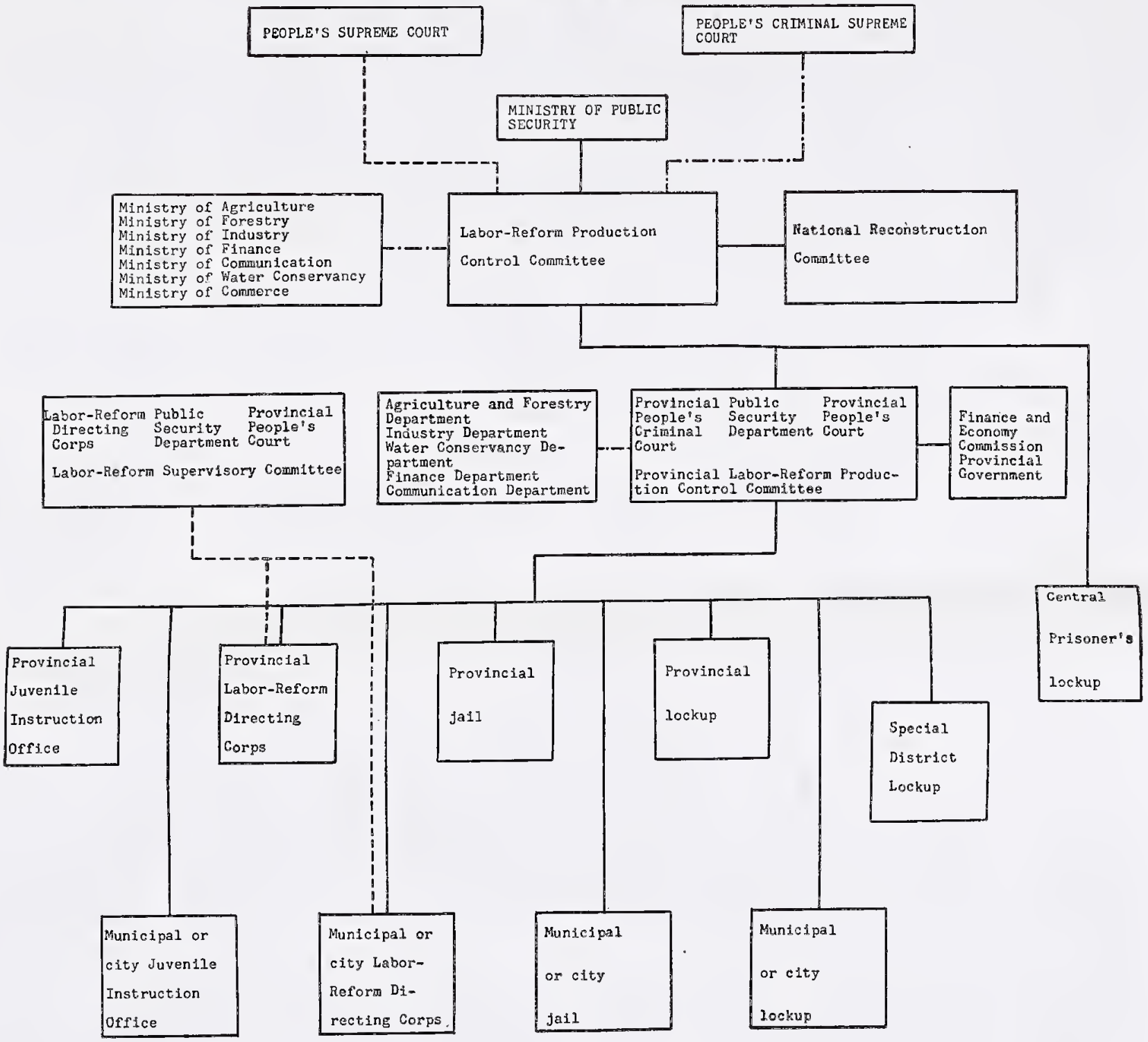

EXPLANATION

In imitation of the Soviet Russia's despotic rule, and for thorough enforcement of slave labor, masses after masses were pent up in the "Labor Reform Camp" on the slightest offense. In the light of the socalled "Regulations governing Labor Reform" issued by the bogus State Council on 26 Aug. 1954, it is estimated that such kind of labor camps spreaded over 2,000 cities and towns, The bogus Minister of Security, Lo Jui Ch'ing disclosed that Ch'ing Ho Farm in Peking alone, 5,384 prisoners underwent reform in four years, of which 1,450 remained in the camp by their own will. Although there has been no disclosure of the actual number of prisoners, it is pretty sure that the figure will not run below those released. In other cities, besides working in the camp, the prisoners are goaded to dig rivers, lay railroad tracks, cut timbers and build houses etc. It is obvious that the total figure is enormous.

FACTS SHOWING RUSSIANIZATION MOVEMENT ON THE CHINA MAINLAND

1. Large number of Russian advisors and technical Personnel. Statistics showing their figues in 1955 are as follows

Army advisors & Tchnical personnel	15,620 men
Naval advisors &technical personnel	6,650 men
Air Force advisore & technical personnel	8,730 men
General advisors &technical personnel (including political, economical, cultural & educational, social industrial & mining, architecture, agricultural, hydraulical, transportation, geological, commercial, trade, ordnance and shipbuilding advisors)	57,570 men
Total	88,570 men

2. The rapid development of the so-called "Sino-Soviet Friendly Associations"

A. Purpose of such Associations-To propagandize Soviet Russian civization and misguide the thought of the people of the whole nation.

B. General Development

1949 Members	700,000	Branch Associations	2,176
1950 Members	31,000,000	Branch Associations	3,854
1951 Members	173,000,000	Branch Associations	44,778
1952 Members	389,000,000	Branch Associations	119,978
1953 Members	500,000,000	Branch Associations	200,000

3. Stationing of Russian troops in Important Areas on China Mainland in 1955

A. Russian Army
- Tihwa 40,000 men
- Harbin 90,000 men
- Hsuchow One Tank Brigade

B. Russian Air Force
- Changchun 1 Fighter Division
- Chinchow 1 Fighter Division & 1Air Transport Division
- Anshan 1 Fighter Division
- Dairen 1 Fighter Division
- Totalling 553 planes including 402 jets

C. Russian Navy
- Naval Bases-at Tsingtao, Yulin, Port Arthur & Dairen
- Far East Submarine Common Hqs-at Tsingtao

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CHART SHOWING FOOD SCARCITY IN COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREAS

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THE CAUSES BRINGING ABOUT FOOD SCARCITY

NATURAL CATASTROPHE

1. Locust or insect troubles: in the first half of 1951, the plague of destructive insects spreads almost over all the agricultural area on the mainland. According to the report made by Comminist Minister of Agriculture Lee Hsu-cheng, the farmers engaged in prevention from insect troubles almost wasted 80,000,000 working days, and influence upon the reduction of food production is beyond description.
2. Drought: As disclosed by the Communist paper South China Daily in May of 1954, in early spring, the drought caused fissures on all the fields in the Central and Southern provinces on the mainland, and consequently the cultivated land has become barren by thousands of miles. The calamity was said to be the gravest in the last few decades.
3. Snow damage: For example, in December of 1954, many provinces on the mainland, such as Anhui, Hupei, Hunan, Kiangsu and Kiangsi, were all ravaged repeatedly by heavy snow, and as a result most of the agricultural products were badly damaged. The Communist authorities of the "Central and Southern China Bureau" called for urgent measures to be taken for relief work.
4. Flood: In the summer of 1954, many of the provinces on the mainland were deluged with flood, which was almost unprecedented for the last hundred years. According to the Communist China News Service, the flooded area covered ten per cent of the total cultivated land (equals to 205,500,000 odd mou). And according to the statistical data disclosed by the Production Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, the food production on the mainland in 1954 reduced by 67.9 billion catties.

MAN-MADE CAUSES

1. Under various regulations that were made in the name of science to reduce the quantity of civilian food consumption, the Chinese Communists squeezed large quantity of food products out of the areas which had already suffered from food shortage, for exporting abroad to exchange for atrategic materials. For example, under the Agreement concluded between the Chinese Communists and the Government of Ceylon in October of 1954, the former sold rice to the latter as much as 270,000 metric tons in quantity.
2. Following the example of Soviet Russia's "Surplus Food Requisition System", the Chinese Communists concentrated ell the surplus food products from civilians as a preparation for material mobilization in case of an aggressive war. But the civilians, under the stimulus of Communist squeeze brought about intentionally a large quantity of waste and consumption as a psychological revenge.
3. As a result of mismanagement of Communist cadres, the food stuffs that were squeezed and stored in barns were badly damaged by insects, birds and rats, or transmuted into trash due to long time of preservation.
4. As a consequence of the unprecedented change brought about by the "Land reform" as well as the Communist squeeze, the life of the people was engulfed into a most wretched plight, which influenced greatly their working apirit and the reduction of food production.

CONSEQUENCES OF FOOD SCARCITY

1. Since the happening of food scarcity, the rural economy has persistently become depressing and people's pauperism and Communists' squeeze have constitute a vicious circle which provides an essential factor in bringing about the general bankruptcy of finance under the Communist regime.
2. In consequence of the concentration policy of food production, many of the Communist cadres have sunk in the depth of vices such as large quantity of waste and corruption, which in turn have gradually spoiled the Communist organization and have driven the Communist themselves into self-destruction.
3. So long as the Communists continue to carry out to the full their starvation policy, the people on the mainland is bound to be rallied up and fight their way out with their back to the wall. Whith the result, the people's anti-Communist forces on the mainland will be shaped eventually into a great tide all over the country.

MEASURES TO DEAL WITH FOOD SCARCITY

1. Forcible increase in food production: to drive the farmer into hard labor under undernourishment.
2. Limitation of food consumption: to make the farmer to suffer from starvation, thus leaving themselves at the mercy of the Communists
3. Concentrated control: to put food products all over the country under the control of the Communists, thus making the ruling class live like lords and the peasants like slaves.

THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF FOOD SCARCITY

1. As reported in 1953 by the Communist paper People's Daily, the food production met with bad harvest almost every year. So far as 1954 is concerned, the total capacity in food production limited to 330 billion catties only, and the population suffering from famine reached as high as more than two hundred millions.
2. Since the unprecedented inundation on the mainland in 1954, the food scarcity in the Communist-controlled area has become now more serious than before. At a rough estimate, the population suffering from starvation is at least beyond two hundred and fifty millions.
3. According to the latest reports from Communist sources, "the peasant refugees in Tung-kwang Hsien of Hopei province had saved for their country 40,800 catties of food as e result of using weed as substitute for food." This may serve as a sound proof that the food scarcity on the Communist-conrolled mainland has reached the apex in China's history.

EXPLANATION

In consequence of natural calamities and export of large amount of foodstuffs in exchange for strategic materials, food shortage on the mainland has reached a critical stage. According to availeble statistics, 250,000,000 people have been short of foodstuff since the flood of last year. In spite of the fact thet the Red Regime is exerting every effort to increase agricultural products and at the same time exercises rigid control over supply of foodstuffs to minimize the consumption, the grave situation is an important factor that leads the people to revolution overthrowing bogus regime

TABLE OF CORRECTIONS

Charts	Location under heading in blocks	Errors	Corrections
Organization Chart of the Chinese Communist Party, Government, Army and Secret Service	Labor Reform Organizations-Prison-Composition	.....general aggairs	.....general affairs.....
Aggressive Design Behind the Agreement of Construction of Railways and Highways by Red China and Soviet Russia		Taos	Laos
Chinese Communists' "Five-Anti" Movement	History and Development	4. With the "Five-Anti" Campaign in full swing, ...The converged on the industralists and businessmen from all sides.	.....They converged on the industrialists and businessmen from all sides.
	An Estimated JMP 30 Trillion Worth of Private Properties were Extorted From the People.	1, Based upon a report made by the puppet mayor of Peiping,..... 770 were charged with serious offenses	.....779 were charged with serious offenses,.....
	Over 460,000 Private Business and Industrial Enterprises were affected.	2. According to availahle information ..... other smaller	.....Other smaller cities
Chinese Commnnist "General Line for the Transitional Period"	(Explanation)	3. For the implementation of the General Line, ... thus hringing about among the people.....	thus bringing about the undercurrent of rebellion among the people.....
Persecution of Religions by the Chinese Communists	Chrıstianity	1. Coerced relegius followers to enforce	1. Coerced religious followers to enforce
	Buddhism	1. Destroyed the Buddlist temples,.....nad deprived the monks	.....and deprived the monks.....
Opium Cultivation and traffic	Peiping Tohacco Factory Produce "AK" "South" "Gold"		Peiping Tohaccao Factory Produce "AK" "South" "Pole" "Gold"
	the world map	Banama	Panama
Result of Investigation on the Ration of Chinese Communist Armed Forces and Civilians on the mainland	Group meals		Medium group meals
Eastward Expansion Policy of Soviet Russia	Communist International	Strategic steps of Communing the world approved in 1919	Strategic Steps of Communizing the world approved in 1919

CHARTS ABOUT CHINESE COMMUNISTS ON THE MAINLAND (SECOND SERIES)

1956

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CHART SHOWING STRUGGLES WITHIN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

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CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN TO SUPPRESS "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES"

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "THOUGHT REFORM" MOVEMENT

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "PUSH THROUGH MARRIAGE LAW" CAMPAIGN

CHART SHOWING THE COMMUNIST LAND REFORM AND LAND RE-CENTRALIZATION

CHART SHOWING THE FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

CHART SHOWING HOW THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS SEIZE THE INVESTMENTS OF THE OVERSEAS CHINESE THROUGH INDUCEMENTS AND EXTORTIONS

MAP SHOWING THE COMMUNIST PLOT THROUGH CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS

CHART SHOWING ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS ON CHINESE MAINLAND(I)

CHART SHOWING ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS ON CHINESE MAINLAND (II)

CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS AND CASES ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND

CHART SHOWING CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PUPPET REGIME

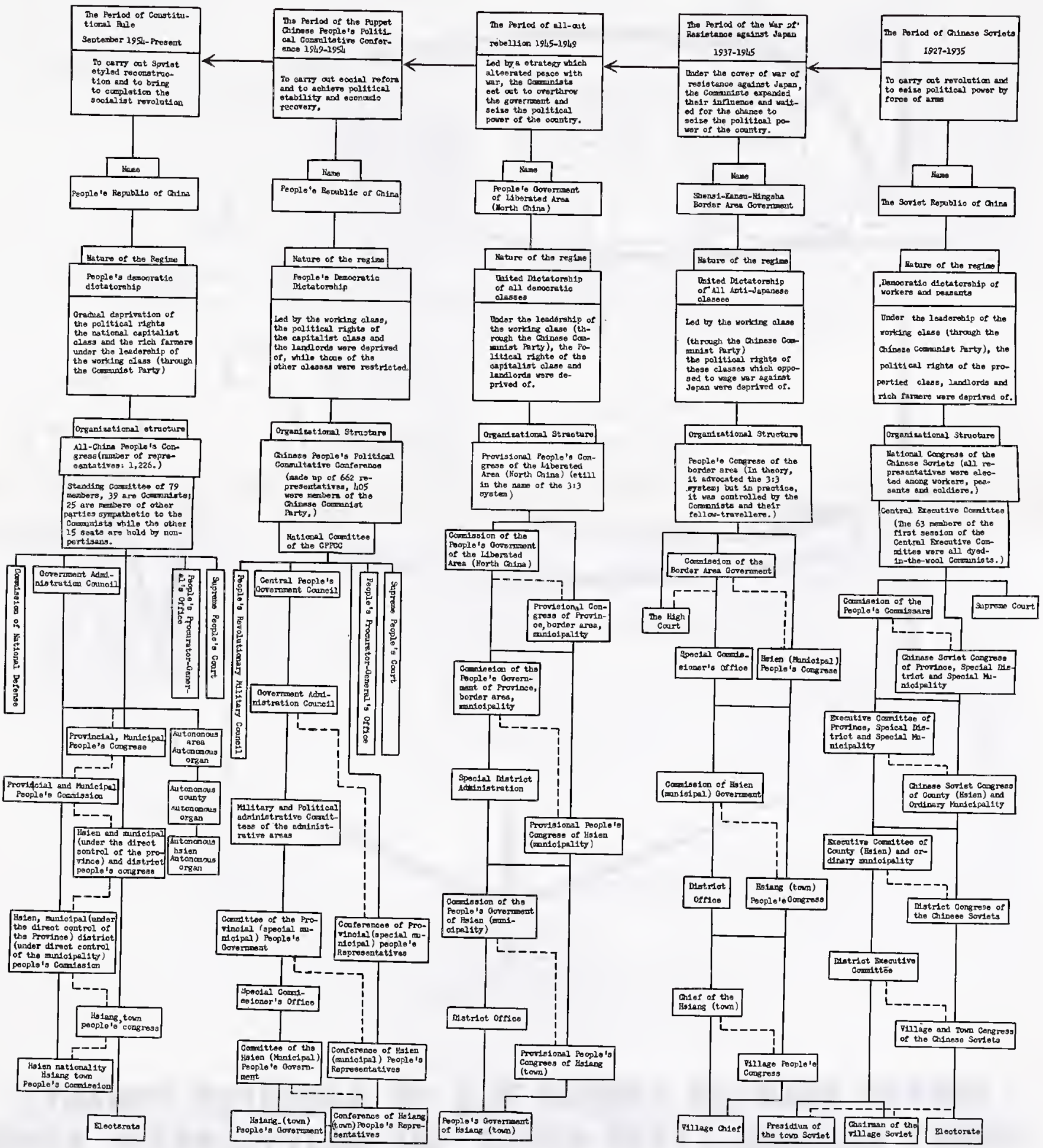
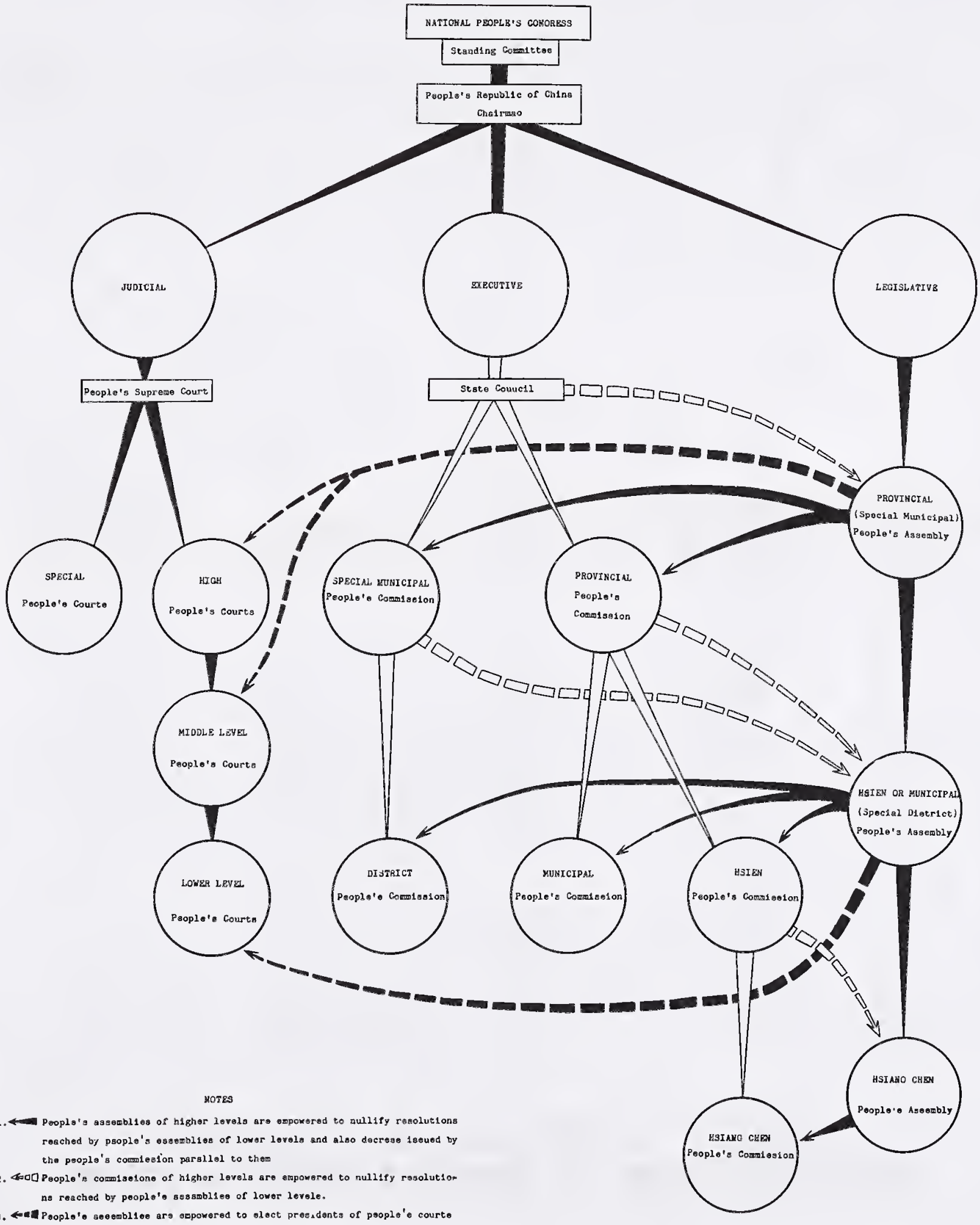

The Period of Constitutional Rule
September 1954-Present
To carry out Soviet styled reconstruction and to bring to completion the socialist revolution
Name
People's Republic of China
Nature of the Regime
People's democratic dictatorship
Gradual deprivation of the political rights the national capitalist class and the rich farmers under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party)
Organizational structure
All-China People's Congress(number of representatives: 1,226.)
Standing Committee of 79 members, 39 are Communists; 25 are members of other parties sympathetic to the Communists while the other 15 seats are held by non-partisans.
Commission of National Defense
Government Administration Council
People's Procurator-General's Office
Supreme People's Court
Provincial, Municipal People's Congress
Autonomous area Autonomous organ
Provincial and Municipal People's Commission
Autonomous county Autonomous organ
Hsien and municipal (under the direct control of the province) and district people's congress
Autonomous hsien Autonomous organ
Hsien, municipal(under the direct control of the Province) district (under direct control of the municipality) people's Commission
Hsiang,town people's congress
Hsien nationality Hsiang town People's Commission
Electorate
The Period of the Puppet Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 1949-1954
To carry out social reform and to achieve political stability and economic recovery,
Name
People's Republic of China
Nature of the regime
People's Democratic Dictatorship
Led by the working class, the political rights of the capitalist class and the landlords were deprived of, while those of the other classes were restricted.
Organizational Structure
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (made up of 662 representatives, 405 were members of the Chinese Communist Party,)
National Committee of the CPPCC
People's Revolutionary Military Council
Central People's Government Council
People's Procurator-General's Office
Supreme People's Court
Government Administration Council
Military and Political administrative Committees of the administrative areas
Committee of the Provincial (special municipal) People's Government
Conferences of Provincial(special municipal) people's Representatives
Special Commissioner's Office
Committee of the Hsien (Municipal) People's Government
Conference of Hsien (municipal) People's Representatives
Hsiang (town) People's Government
Conference of Hsiang (town) People's Representatives
The Period of all-out rebellion 1945-1949
Led by a strategy which alternated peace with war, the Communists set out to overthrow the government and seize the political power of the country.
Name
People's Government of Liberated Area (North China)
Nature of the regime
United Dictatorship of all democratic classes
Under the leadership of the working class (through the Chinese Communist Party), the Political rights of the capitalist class and landlords were deprived of.
Organizational Structure
Provisional People's Congress of the Liberated Area (North China) (still in the name of the 3:3 system)
Commission of the People's Government of the Liberated Area (North China)
Provisional Congress of Province, border area, municipality
Commission of the People's Government of Province, border area, municipality
Special District Administration
Provisional People's Congress of Hsien (municipality)
Commission of the People's Government of Hsien (municipality)
District Office
Provisional People's Congress of Hsiang (town)
People's Government of Hsiang (town)
The Period of the War of Resistance against Japan 1937-1945
Under the cover of war of resistance against Japan, the Communists expanded their influence and waited for the chance to seize the political power of the country.
Name
Shensi-Kansu-Ningsha Border Area Government
Nature of the regime
United Dictatorship of All Anti-Japanese classes
Led by the working class (through the Chinese Communist Party) the political rights of these classes which opposed to wage war against Japan were deprived of.
Organizational Structure
People's Congress of the border area (In theory, it advocated the 3:3 system) but in practice, it was controlled by the Communists and their fellow-travellers.)
Commission of the Border Area Government
The High Court
Special Commissioner's Office
Hsien (Municipal) People's Congress
Commission of Hsien (municipal) Government
District Office
Hsiang (town) People's Congress
Chief of the Hsiang (town)
Village People's Congress
Village Chief
Presidium of the town Soviet
Chairman of the village Soviet
Electorate
The Period of Chinese Soviets 1927-1935
To carry out revolution and to seize political power by force of arms
Name
The Soviet Republic of China
Nature of the regime
Democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants
Under the leadership of the working class (through the Chinese Communist Party), the political rights of the propertied class, landlords and rich farmers were deprived of.
Organizational Structure
National Congress of the Chinese Soviets (all representatives were elected among workers, peasants and soldiers.)
Central Executive Committee (The 63 members of the first session of the Central Executive Committee were all dyed-in-the-wool Communists.)
Commission of the People's Commissars
Supreme Court
Chinese Soviet Congress of Province, Special District and Special Municipality
Executive Committee of Province, Speical District and Special Municipality
Chinese Soviet Congress of County (Hsien) and Ordinary Municipality
Executive Committee of County (Hsien) and ordinary municipality
District Congress of the Chinese Soviets
District Executive Committee
Village and Town Congress of the Chinese Soviets

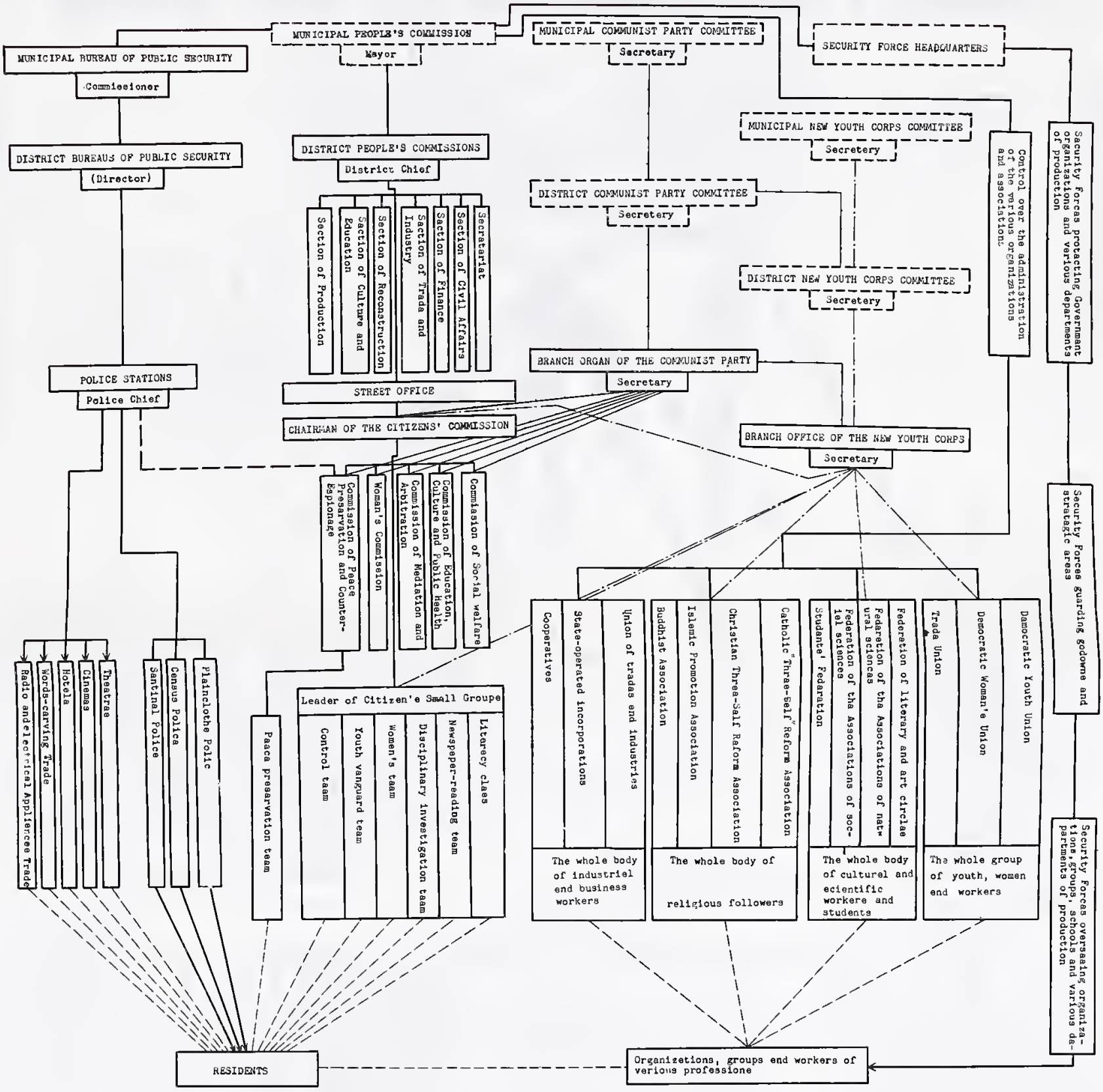
CHART ILLUSTRATING THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS AMONG VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE PUPPET PEIPING REGIME



NOTES

1. People's assemblies of higher levels are empowered to nullify resolutions reached by people's assemblies of lower levels and also decrees issued by the people's commission parallel to them
2. People's commissions of higher levels are empowered to nullify resolutions reached by people's assemblies of lower levels.
3. People's assemblies are empowered to elect presidents of people's courts at the same level and to direct and supervise the latter.

CHART SHOWING LOWEST STRATUM OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZATION IN CITIES AND HOW IT EXERCISES CONTROL OVER THE PEOPLE



NOTES

1. Indicates Chinese Communist party leadership, control, and nuclear cells.
2. Indicates direct leadership to subordinate organizations.
3. Indicates parallel control through cell work by the New Democratic Youth Corps.
4. Indicates that organization in dotted square is not at the lowest level.
5. Indicates relationships through which the people are being controlled.
6. Indicates supervision by a higher organization.
7. Indicate direct control.
8. The Chinese Communist Party exercises control over the urban population through the direct or parallel control by various strata of the party organization as well as that of military, political police, security and professional and people's organizations. Its aim is to achieve the state in which the whole community can keep strict surveillance on any one individual and that no one can escape the surveillance of others.

CHART SHOWING THE LOWEST STRATUM OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION IN RURAL AREA AND HOW IT EXERCISES ITS CONTROL OVER THE PEOPLE

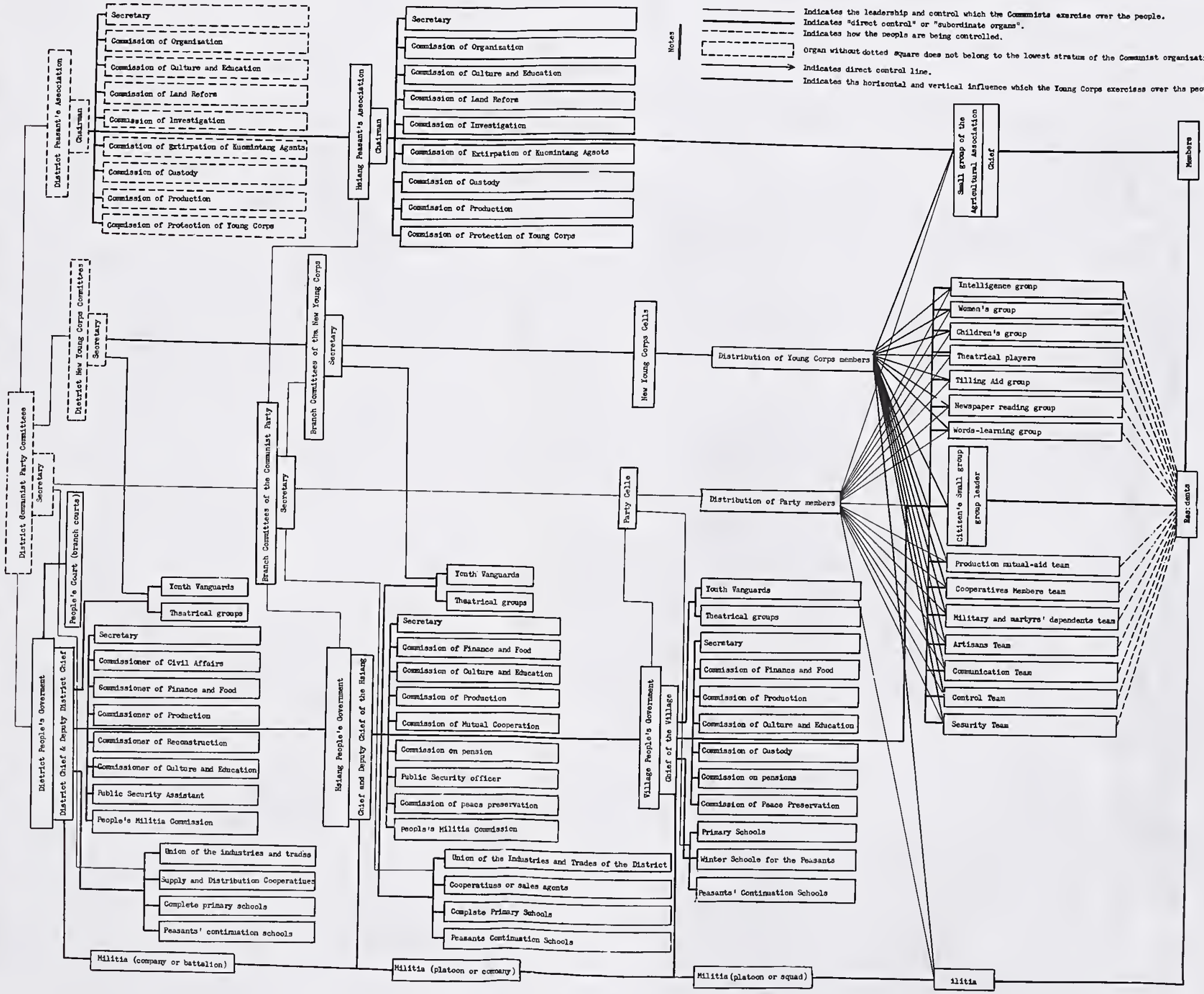
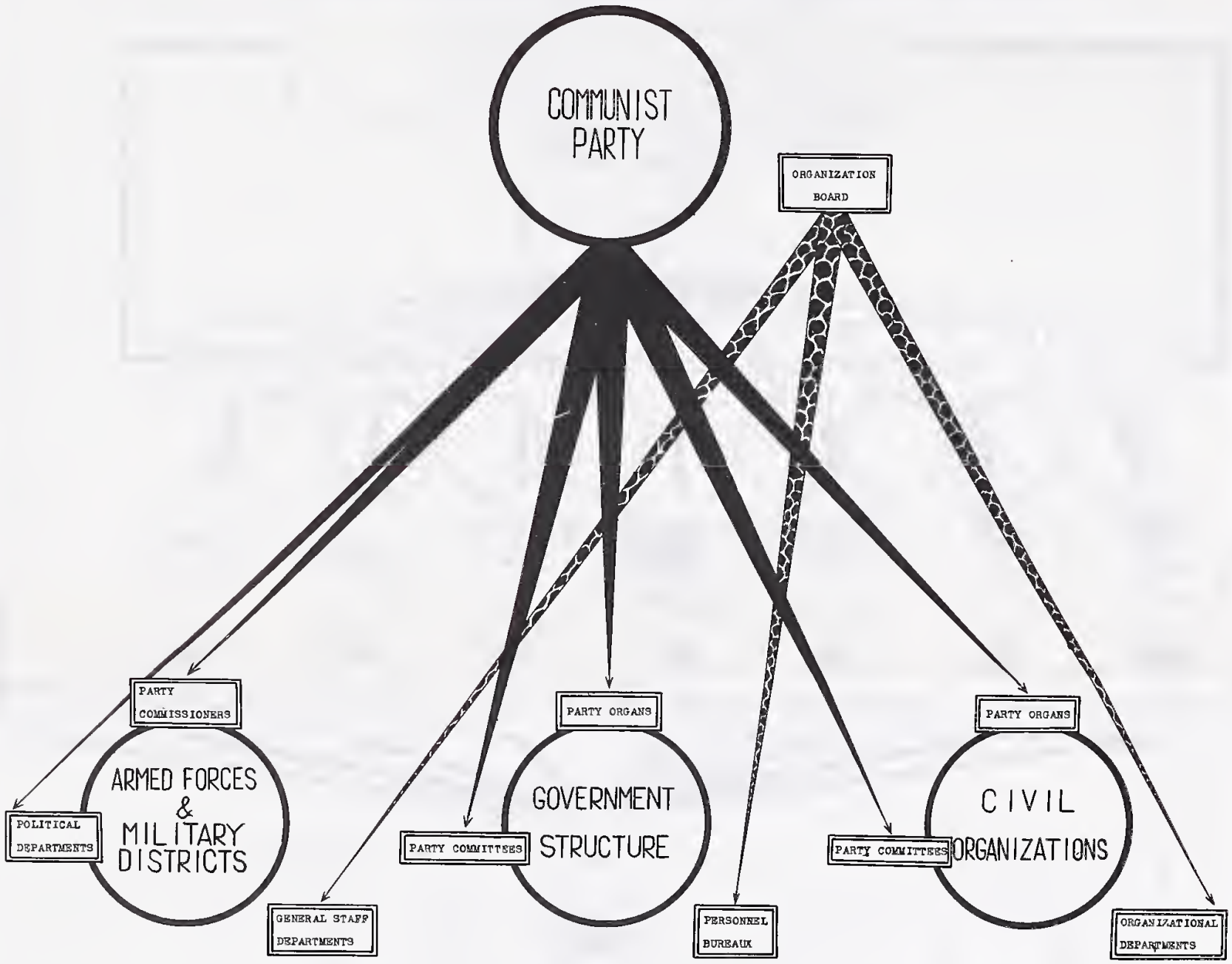


CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNMENT, ARMY & PEOPLE.



EXPLANATIONS

Civil Organizations

1 All civil organizations and appointments and dismissals of their personnel are under the control of the party headquarters on the same level.

2 Party headquarters, composed of high-ranking officers of civil organizations under the direction of the Communist Party units concerned on the same level, are responsible for the control of policies and movements of all civil organizations through the exercise of their administrative powers.

3 Party committees in all civil organizations under the direction of the Communist Party units concerned on the same level, are responsible for mobilization of the masses as well as for the implementation of party decisions.

Government Structure

1 Personnel bureaux of all government departments as well as appointments and dismissals of personnel are all under the control of the party organ units on the same level.

2 Party organs, composed of high-ranking officials of government departments under the direction of the party committees on the same level, are responsible for controlling and implementing the policies of the government departments through the exercise of their administrative powers.

3 Party committees in all government departments under the direction of the members of the party committees on the same level are responsible for the mobilization of the masses and the carrying out of the party decisions.

Armed Forces and Military Districts

1 The general staff of the army is under the control of the Central Organization Board of the Communist Party, while the army staffs on all inferior levels are under the control of the party commissioners in the army.

2 Party commissioners on all levels in the army, who are under the direction of the party commissioner on the higher level and are concurrently secretaries of the party committees on all levels, are responsible for carrying out the political line and enforcing the discipline of the party. They are also empowered to interfere with anything done in the army.

3 Political departments on all levels, which are under the direction of the party commissioners, are responsible for promoting party activities as well as for carrying out the policies and working plans of the party commissioners.

CHART SHOWING CHINESE COMMUNIST CONTROL OVER MINOR PARTIES

COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE

MINOR PARTIES

Scope of activities

Chiu San Study Institute	Chinese Chihkungtang	Chinese Democratic Association	Chinese Democratic Reconstruction Association	Chinese Workers and Farmers Democratic Party	Chinese Democratic Union	Revolutionary Committee of Kuomingtang
scholars	Homelands of oversea Chinese	Middle and Primary schools	Enterprise circle	Industrial and Commercial circle	Cultural and educational circle	Municipalities and cities
Those who are undertaking cultural and scientific work	The returned oversea Chinese undertaking enterprises	Scientific and technical personnel in middle and primary schools	Capitalists and middle industrial and commercial persons	Technical personnel and industrial and commercial men	Intellectuals	Apostates of Kuomintang

Personnel to be organized

Common Rules

1. No organs of minor parties can be set up in the army or in intelligence and public security units.
2. No activity of minor parties in rural areas or in small cities is allowed.
3. The Communist is allowed to despatch its party members to all the minor parties in the amount of 2 % of the total strength of each minor party.
4. The training of all minor parties are conducted by the Communist

Final goal

To eliminate all minor parties

1. Chinese People's Salvation Society--Dissolved by Communist in 1949.
2. Democracy Promotion Association of Kuomintang---Dissolved by Communist in 1950.
3. The Three people's Principles Union--- Dissolved by Communist in 1950.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES

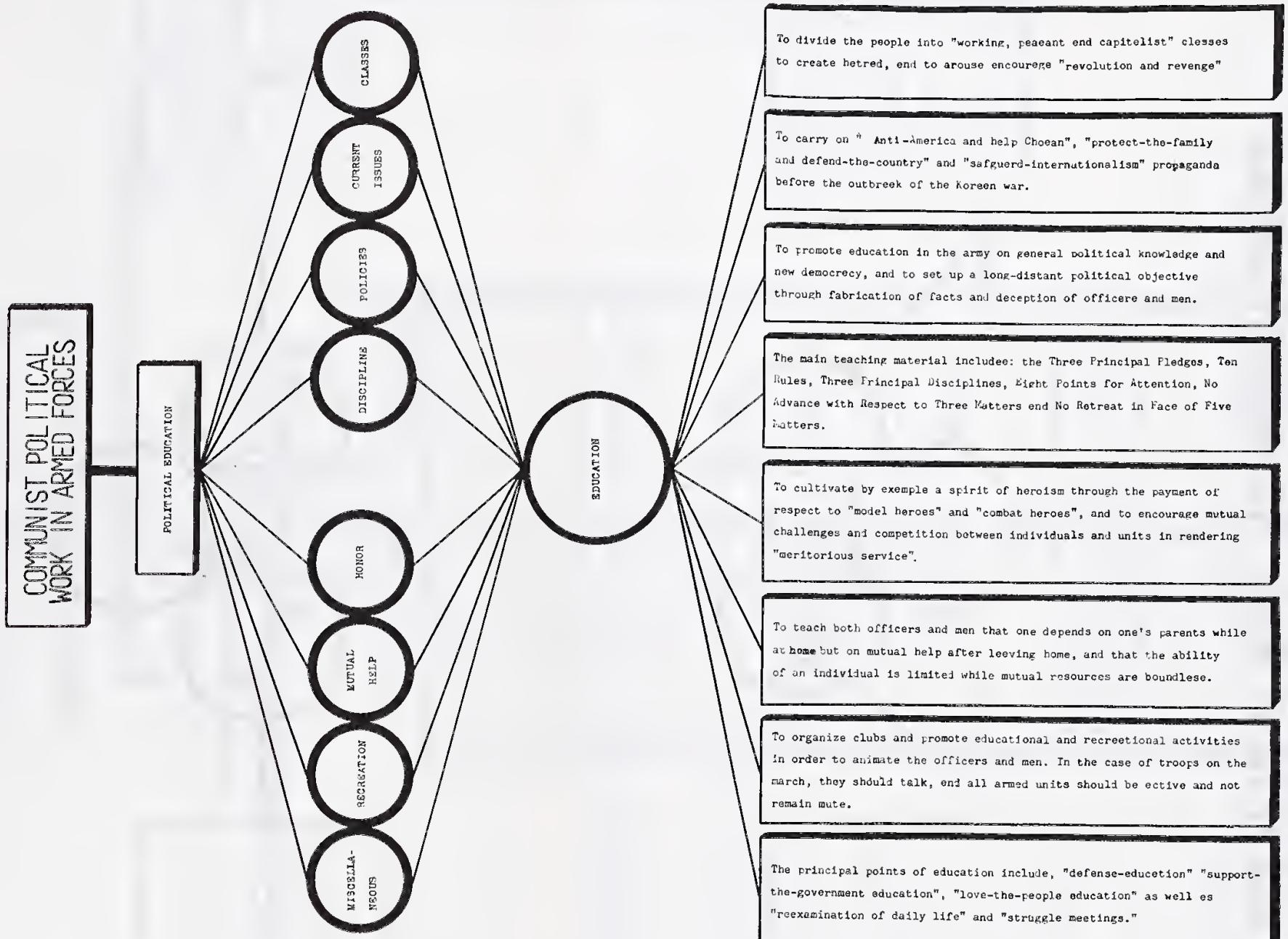

COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES
POLITICAL EDUCATION
CLASSES
CURRENT ISSUES
POLICIES
DISCIPLINE
HONOR
MUTUAL HELP
RECREATION
MISCELLANEOUS
EDUCATION
To divide the people into "working, peasant and capitalist" classes to create hatred, and to arouse encourage "revolution and revenge"
To carry on " Anti-America and help Chosan", "protect-the-family and defend-the-country" and "safguard-internationalism" propaganda before the outbreak of the Korean war.
To promote education in the army on general political knowledge and new democracy, and to set up a long-distant political objective through fabrication of facts and deception of officers and men.
The main teaching material includes: the Three Principal Pledges, Ten Rules, Three Principal Disciplines, Eight Points for Attention, No Advance with Respect to Three Matters and No Retreat in Face of Five Matters.
To cultivate by example a spirit of heroism through the payment of respect to "model heroes" and "combat heroes", and to encourage mutual challenges and competition between individuals and units in rendering "meritorious service".
To teach both officers and men that one depends on one's parents while at home but on mutual help after leaving home, and that the ability of an individual is limited while mutual resources are boundless.
To organize clubs and promote educational and recreational activities in order to animate the officers and men. In the case of troops on the march, they should talk, and all armed units should be active and not remain mute.
The principal points of education include, "defense-education" "support-the-government education", "love-the-people education" as well as "reexamination of daily life" and "struggle meetings."

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES

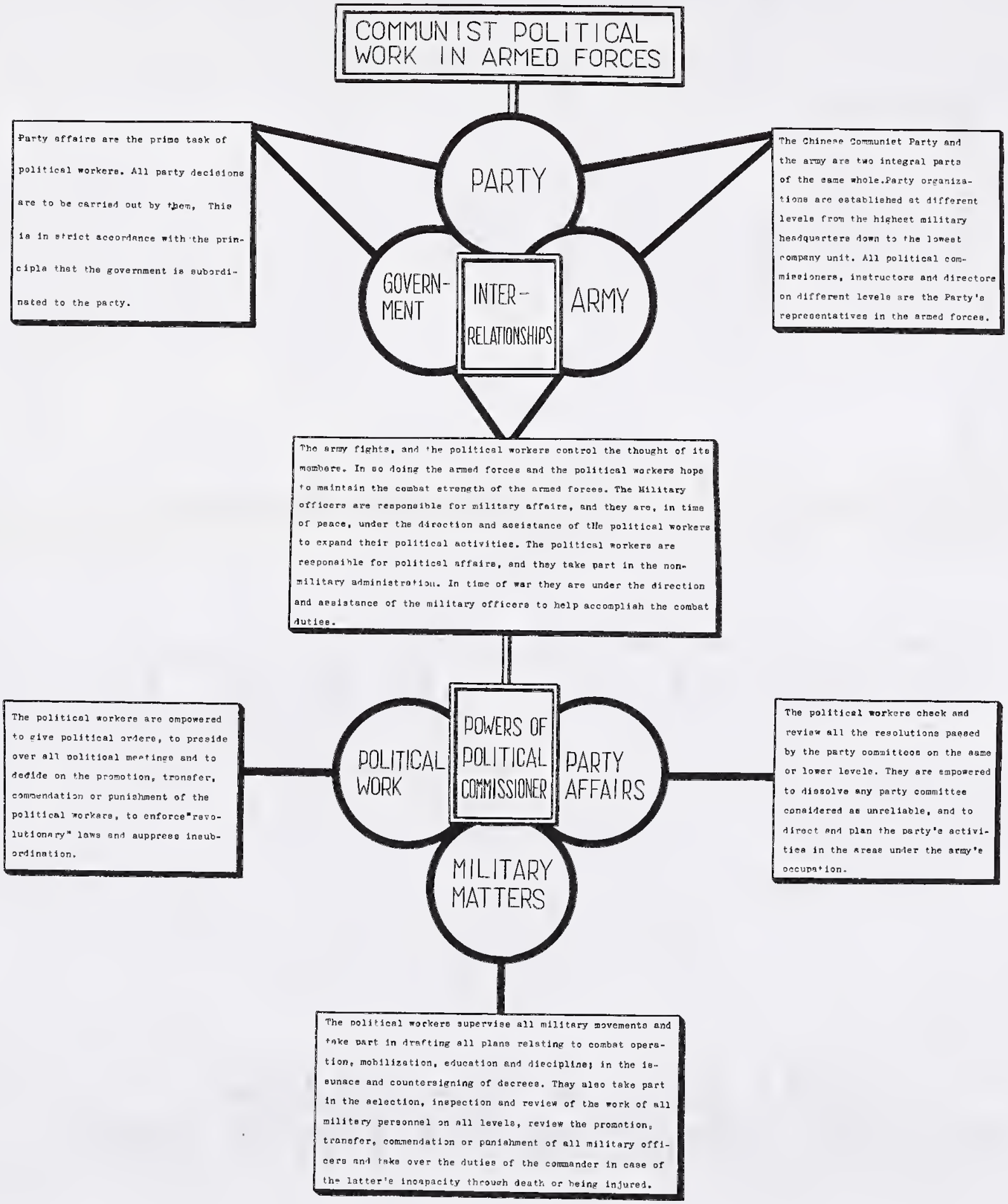

COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES
PARTY
GOVERN-MENT
INTER-RELATIONSHIPS
ARMY
Party affairs are the prime task of political workers. All party decisions are to be carried out by them, This is in strict accordance with the principle that the government is subordinated to the party.
The Chinese Communist Party and the army are two integral parts of the same whole.Party organizations are established at different levels from the highest military headquarters down to the lowest company unit. All political commissioners, instructors and directors on different levels are the Party's representatives in the armed forces.
The army fights, and the political workers control the thought of its members. In so doing the armed forces and the political workers hope to maintain the combat strength of the armed forces. The Military officers are responsible for military affairs, and they are, in time of peace, under the direction and assistance of the political workers to expand their political activities. The political workers are responsible for political affairs, and they take part in the non-military administration. In time of war they are under the direction and assistance of the military officers to help accomplish the combat duties.
POLITICAL WORK
POWERS OF POLITICAL COMMISSIONER
PARTY AFFAIRS
MILITARY MATTERS
The political workers are empowered to give political orders, to preside over all political meetings and to decide on the promotion, transfer, commendation or punishment of the political workers, to enforce "revolutionary" laws and suppress insubordination.
The political workers check and review all the resolutions passed by the party committees on the same or lower levels. They are empowered to dissolve any party committee considered as unreliable, and to direct and plan the party's activities in the areas under the army's occupation.
The political workers supervise all military movements and take part in drafting all plans relating to combat operation, mobilization, education and discipline; in the issuance and countersigning of decrees. They also take part in the selection, inspection and review of the work of all military personnel on all levels, review the promotion, transfer, commendation or punishment of all military officers and take over the duties of the commander in case of the latter's incapacity through death or being injured.

CHART ILLUSTRATING CHINESE COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN THE ARMED FORCES

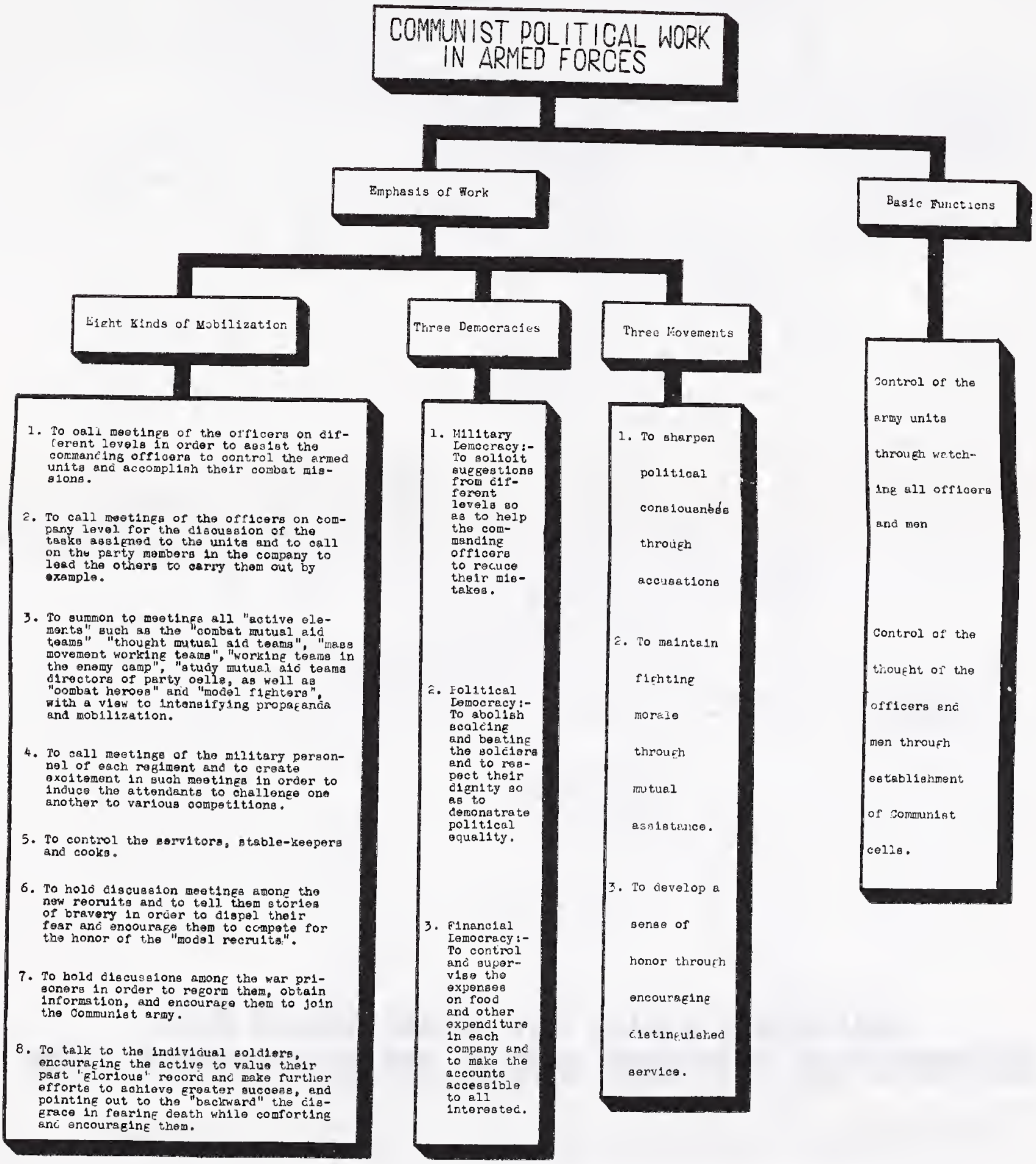

COMMUNIST POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES
Emphasis of Work
Basic Functions
Eight Kinds of Mobilization
Three Democracies
Three Movements
1. To call meetings of the officers on different levels in order to assist the commanding officers to control the armed units and accomplish their combat missions.
2. To call meetings of the officers on company level for the discussion of the tasks assigned to the units and to call on the party members in the company to lead the others to carry them out by example.
3. To summon to meetings all "active elements" such as the "combat mutual aid teams" "thought mutual aid teams", "mass movement working teams","working teams in the enemy camp", "study mutual aid teams directors of party cells, as well as "combat heroes" and "model fighters", with a view to intensifying propaganda and mobilization.
4. To call meetings of the military personnel of each regiment and to create excitement in such meetings in order to induce the attendants to challenge one another to various competitions.
5. To control the servitors, stable-keepers and cooks.
6. To hold discussion meetings among the new recruits and to tell them stories of bravery in order to dispel their fear and encourage them to compete for the honor of the "model recruits".
7. To hold discussions among the war prisoners in order to regorm them, obtain information, and encourage them to join the Communist army.
8. To talk to the individual soldiers, encouraging the active to value their past "glorious" record and make further efforts to achieve greater success, and pointing out to the "backward" the disgrace in fearing death while comforting and encouraging them.
1. Military Democracy:- To solicit suggestions from different levels so as to help the commanding officers to reduce their mistakes.
2. Political Democracy:- To abolish scolding and beating the soldiers and to respect their dignity so as to demonstrate political equality.
3. Financial Democracy:- To control and supervise the expenses on food and other expenditure in each company and to make the accounts accessible to all interested.
1. To sharpen political consciousness through accusations
2. To maintain fighting morale through mutual assistance.
3. To develop a sense of honor through encouraging distinguished service.
Control of the army units through watching all officers and men
Control of the thought of the officers and men through establishment of Communist cells.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RELATIONSHIPS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND SOVIET SATELLITES

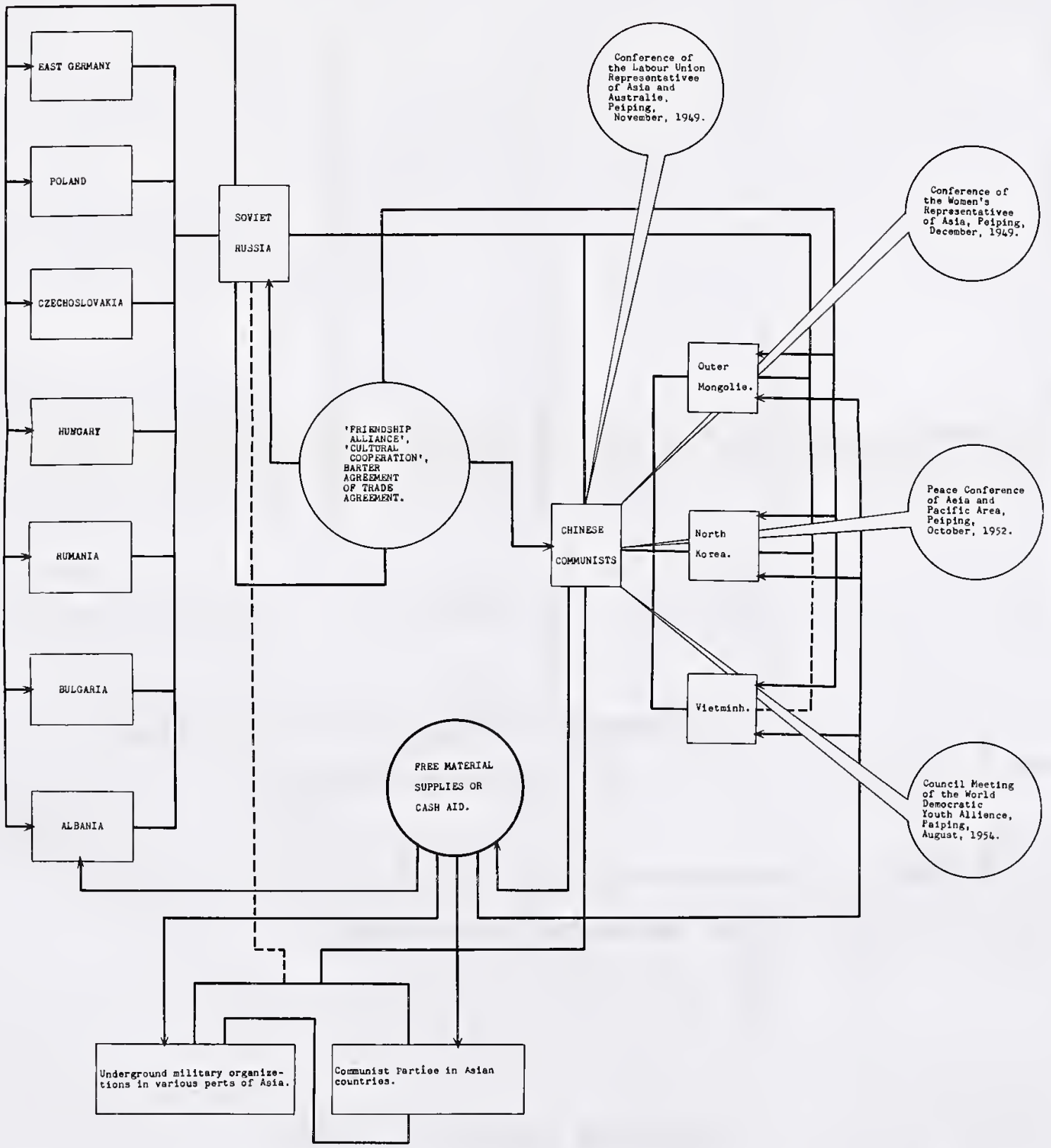

EAST GERMANY
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
SOVIET RUSSIA
'FRIENDSHIP ALLIANCE', 'CULTURAL COOPERATION', BARTER AGREEMENT OF TRADE AGREEMENT.
FREE MATERIAL SUPPLIES OR CASH AID.
CHINESE COMMUNISTS
Conference of the Labour Union Representativee of Asia and Australie, Peiping, November, 1949.
Conference of the Women's Representativee of Asia, Peiping, December, 1949.
Outer Mongolie.
North Korea.
Vietminh.
Peace Conference of Aeia and Pacific Area, Peiping, October, 1952.
Council Meeting of the World Democratic Youth Allience, Paiping, August, 1954.
Underground military organizetions in various perts of Asia.
Communist Partiee in Asian countries.

CHART SHOWING STRUGGLES WITHIN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

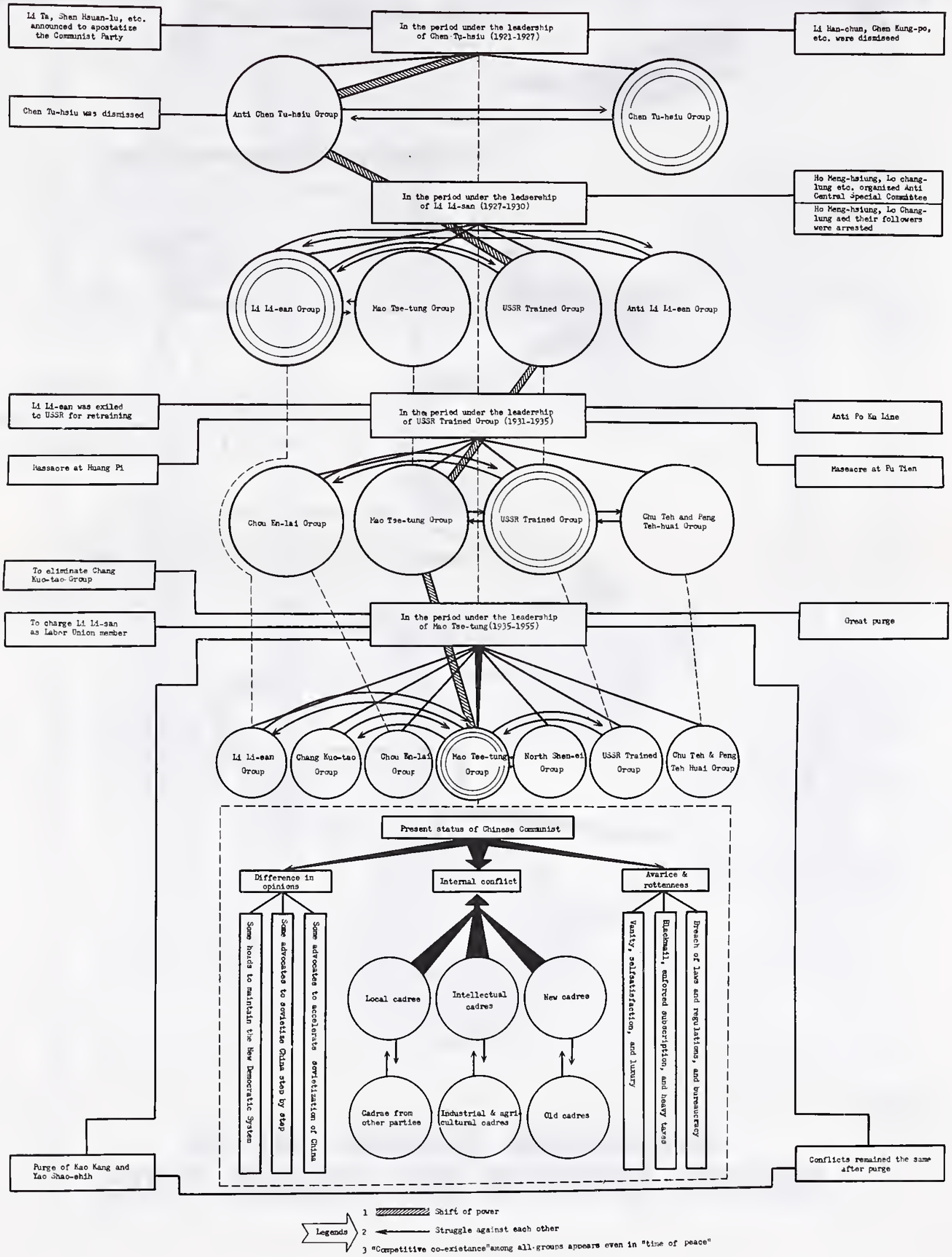

Li Ta, Shen Hsuan-lu, etc. announced to apostatize the Communist Party
In the period under the leadership of Chen Tu-hsiu (1921-1927)
Li Han-chun, Chen Kung-po, etc. were dismissed
Chen Tu-hsiu was dismissed
Anti Chen Tu-hsiu Group
Chen Tu-hsiu Group
Ho Meng-hsiung, Lo chang-lung etc. organized Anti Central Special Committee
In the period under the ledserehip of Li Li-san (1927-1930)
Ho Meng-hsiung, Lo Chang-lung aed their followers were arrested
Li Li-ean Group
Mao Tse-tung Group
USSR Trained Group
Anti Li Li-een Group
Li Li-ean was exiled to USSR for retraining
In the period under the leadership of USSR Trained Group (1931-1935)
Anti Po Ku Line
Massacre at Huang Pi
Maseacre at Fu Tien
Chou En-lai Group
Mao Tse-tung Group
USSR Trained Group
Chu Teh and Peng Teh-huai Group
To eliminate Chang Kuo-tao Group
To charge Li Li-san as Labor Union member
In the period under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung(1935-1955)
Great purge
Li Li-san Group
Chang Kuo-tao Group
Chou En-lai Group
Mao Tse-tung Group
North Shen-si Group
USSR Trained Group
Chu Teh & Peng Teh Huai Group
Present status of Chinese Communist
Difference in opinions
Internal conflict
Avarice & rottenness
Some hords to maintain the New Democratic System
Some advocates to sovietize China step by step
Some advocates to accelerate sovietization of China
Local cadres
Intellectual cadres
New cadres
Vanity, selfsatisfaction, and luxury
Blackmail, enforced subscription, and heavy taxes
Breach of laws and regulations, and bureaucracy
Cadres from other parties
Industrial & agri-cultural cadres
Old cadres
Purge of Kao Kang and Yao Shao-shih
Conflicts remained the same after purge
Legends
1 Shift of power
2 Struggle against each other
3 "Competitive co-existance"among all groups appears even in "time of peace"

CHART SHOWING THE CHANGING TACTICS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

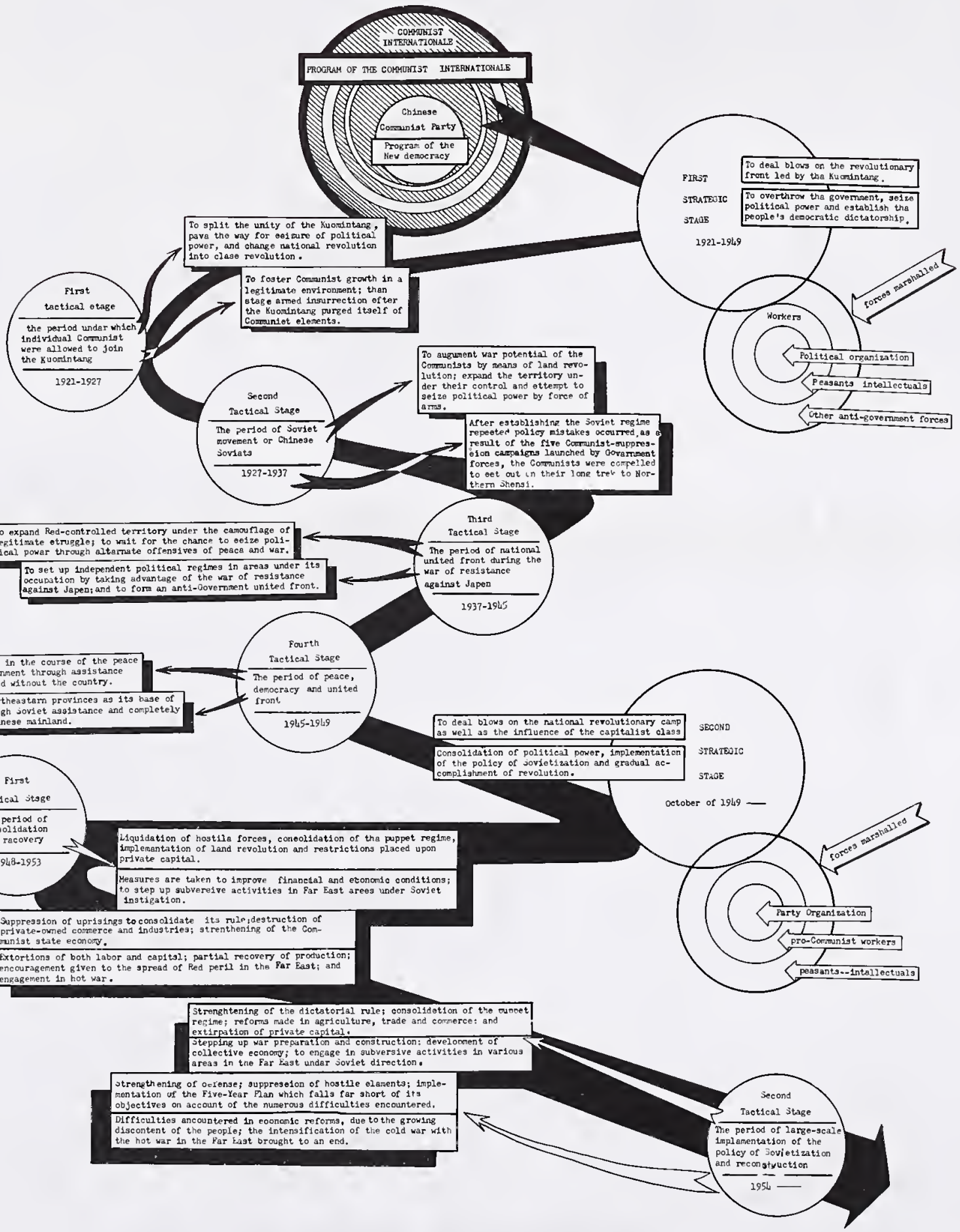
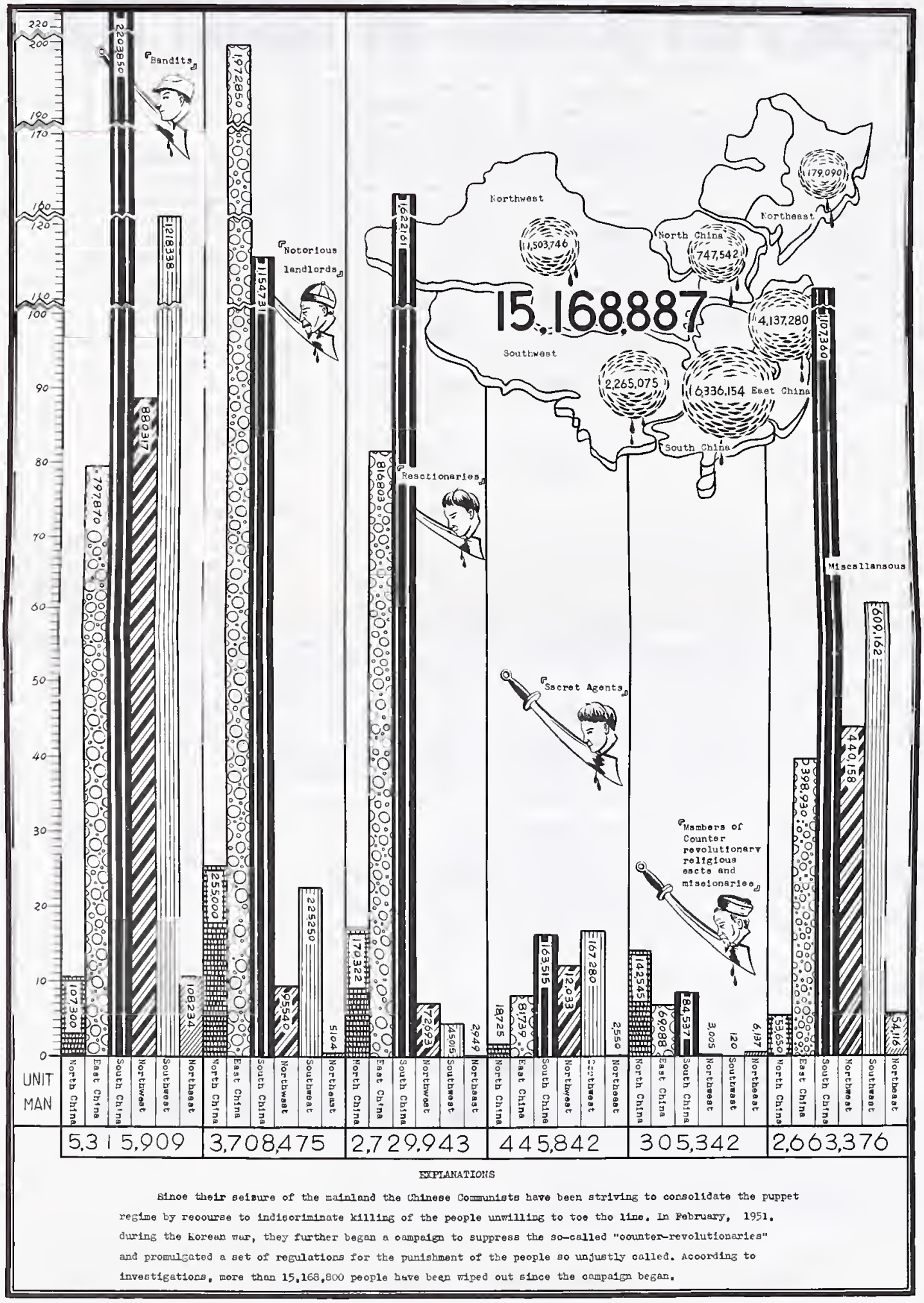

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALE
PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALE
Chinese Communist Party
Program of the New democracy
FIRST STRATEGIC STAGE
1921-1949
To deal blows on the revolutionary front led by the Kuomintang.
To overthrow the government, seize political power and establish the people's democratic dictatorship.
forces marshalled
Workers
Political organization
Peasants intellectuals
Other anti-government forces
First tactical stage
the period under which individual Communist were allowed to join the Kuomintang
1921-1927
To split the unity of the Kuomintang, pave the way for seizure of political power, and change national revolution into class revolution.
To foster Communist growth in a legitimate environment; then stage armed insurrection after the Kuomintang purged itself of Communist elements.
Second Tactical Stage
The period of Soviet movement or Chinese Soviets
1927-1937
To augument war potential of the Communists by means of land revolution; expand the territory under their control and attempt to seize political power by force of arms.
After establishing the Soviet regime repeated policy mistakes occurred, as a result of the five Communist-suppression campaigns launched by Government forces, the Communists were compelled to set out on their long trek to Northern Shensi.
Third Tactical Stage
The period of national united front during the war of resistance against Japan
1937-1945
To expand Red-controlled territory under the camouflage of legitimate struggle; to wait for the chance to seize political power through alternate offensives of peace and war.
To set up independent political regimes in areas under its occupation by taking advantage of the war of resistance against Japan; and to form an anti-Government united front.
Fourth Tactical Stage
The period of peace, democracy and united front
1945-1949
To launch all-out uprising in the course of the peace talks; overthrow the government through assistance coming from both within and without the country.
To grab the Northeastern provinces as its base of operations through Soviet assistance and completely overrun the Chinese mainland.
SECOND STRATEGIC STAGE
October of 1949
To deal blows on the national revolutionary camp as well as the influence of the capitalist class
Consolidation of political power, implementation of the policy of Sovietization and gradual accomplishment of revolution.
forces marshalled
Party Organization
pro-Communist workers
peasants--intellectuals
First Tactical Stage
The period of consolidation and recovery
1948-1953
Liquidation of hostile forces, consolidation of the puppet regime, implemantation of land revolution and restrictions placed upon private capital.
Measures are taken to improve financial and economic conditions; to step up subversive activities in Far East areas under Soviet instigation.
Suppression of uprisings to consolidate its rule; destruction of private-owned commerce and industries; strenthening of the Communist state economy.
Extortions of both labor and capital; partial recovery of production; encouragement given to the spread of Red peril in the Far East; and engagement in hot war.
Strenghtening of the dictatorial rule; consolidation of the current regime; reforms made in agriculture, trade and commerce: and extirpation of private capital.
Stepping up war preparation and construction: development of collective economy; to engage in subversive activities in various areas in the Far East under Soviet direction.
Strengthening of defense; suppression of hostile elements; implementation of the Five-Year Plan which falls far short of its objectives on account of the numerous difficulties encountered.
Difficulties encountered in economic reforms, due to the growing discontent of the people; the intensification of the cold war with the hot war in the Far East brought to an end.
Second Tactical Stage
The period of large-scale implamentation of the policy of Sovietization and reconstruction
1954

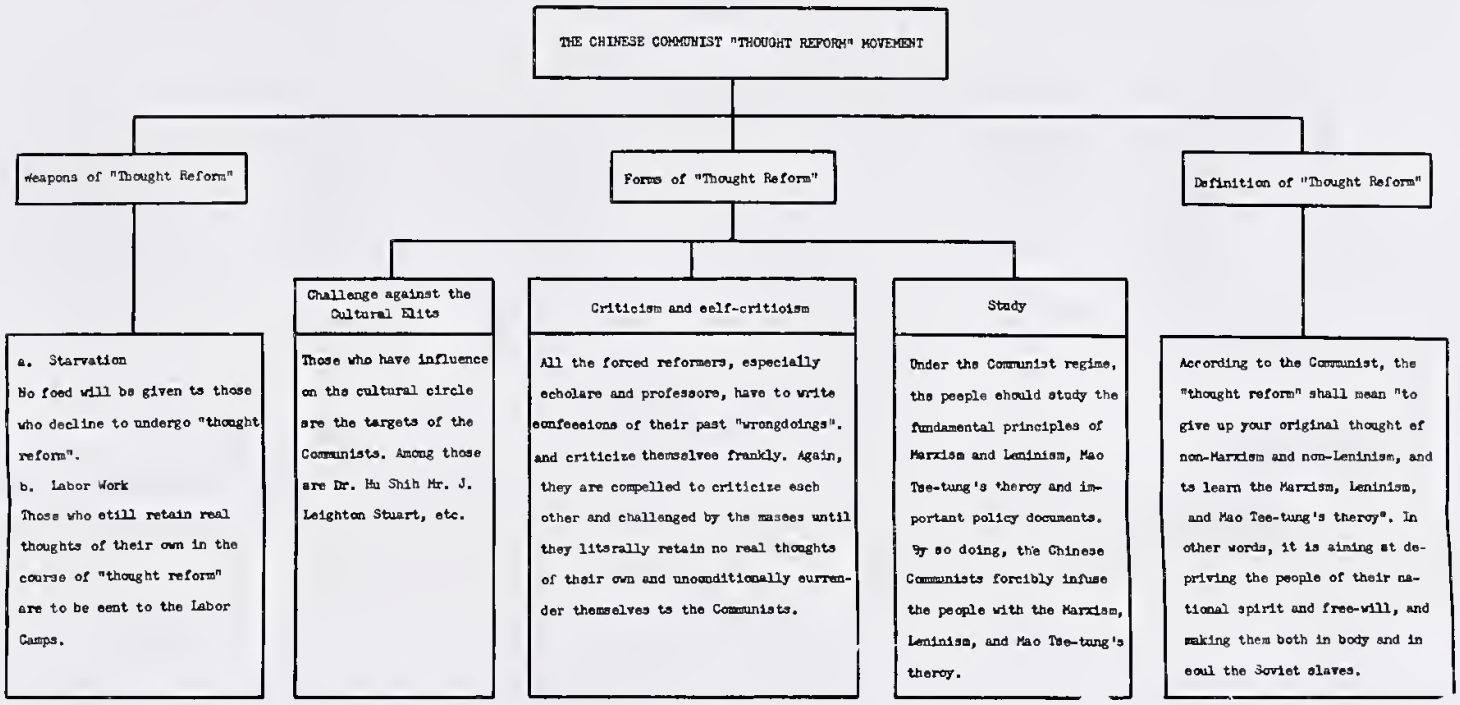
CHART ILLUSTRATING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN TO SUPPRESS "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES"



EXPLANATIONS

Since their seizure of the mainland the Chinese Communists have been striving to consolidate the puppet regime by recourse to indiscriminate killing of the people unwilling to toe the line. In February, 1951, during the Korean war, they further began a campaign to suppress the so-called "counter-revolutionaries" and promulgated a set of regulations for the punishment of the people so unjustly called. According to investigations, more than 15,168,800 people have been wiped out since the campaign began.

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "THOUGHT REFORM" MOVEMENT


THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "THOUGHT REFORM" MOVEMENT
Weapons of "Thought Reform"
a. Starvation
No food will be given to those who decline to undergo "thought reform".
b. Labor Work
Those who still retain real thoughts of their own in the course of "thought reform" are to be sent to the Labor Camps.
Forms of "Thought Reform"
Challenge against the Cultural Elits
Those who have influence on the cultural circle are the targets of the Communists. Among those are Dr. Hu Shih Mr. J. Leighton Stuart, etc.
Criticism and self-criticism
All the forced reformers, especially scholars and professors, have to write confessions of their past "wrongdoings". and criticize themselves frankly. Again, they are compelled to criticize each other and challenged by the masses until they literally retain no real thoughts of their own and unconditionally surrender themselves to the Communists.
Study
Under the Communist regime, the people should study the fundamental principles of Marxism and Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's theory and important policy documents. By so doing, the Chinese Communists forcibly infuse the people with the Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's theory.
Definition of "Thought Reform"
According to the Communist, the "thought reform" shall mean "to give up your original thought of non-Marxism and non-Leninism, and to learn the Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's theory". In other words, it is aiming at depriving the people of their national spirit and free-will, and making them both in body and in soul the Soviet slaves.

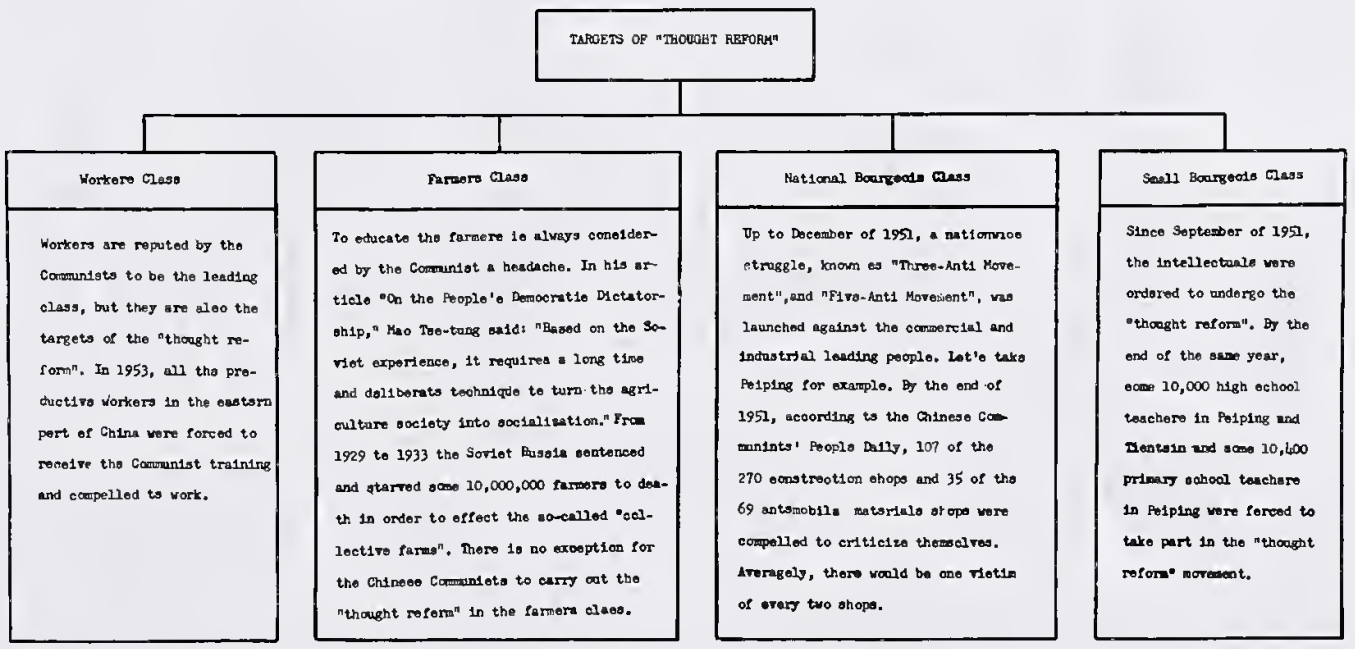

TARGETS OF "THOUGHT REFORM"
Workers Class
Workers are reputed by the Communists to be the leading class, but they are also the targets of the "thought reform". In 1953, all the productive workers in the eastern part of China were forced to receive the Communist training and compelled to work.
Farmers Class
To educate the farmers is always considered by the Communist a headache. In his article "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," Mao Tse-tung said: "Based on the Soviet experience, it requires a long time and deliberate technique to turn the agriculture society into socialization." From 1929 to 1933 the Soviet Russia sentenced and starved some 10,000,000 farmers to death in order to effect the so-called "collective farms". There is no exception for the Chinese Communists to carry out the "thought reform" in the farmers class.
National Bourgeois Class
Up to December of 1951, a nationwide struggle, known as "Three-Anti Movement",and "Five-Anti Movement", was launched against the commercial and industrial leading people. Let's take Peiping for example. By the end of 1951, according to the Chinese Communists' People Daily, 107 of the 270 construction shops and 35 of the 69 automobile materials shops were compelled to criticize themselves. Averagely, there would be one victim of every two shops.
Small Bourgeois Class
Since September of 1951, the intellectuals were ordered to undergo the "thought reform". By the end of the same year, some 10,000 high school teachers in Peiping and Tientsin and some 10,400 primary school teachers in Peiping were forced to take part in the "thought reform" movement.

CHART SHOWING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "PUSH THROUGH THE MARRIAGE-LAW" CAMPAIGN

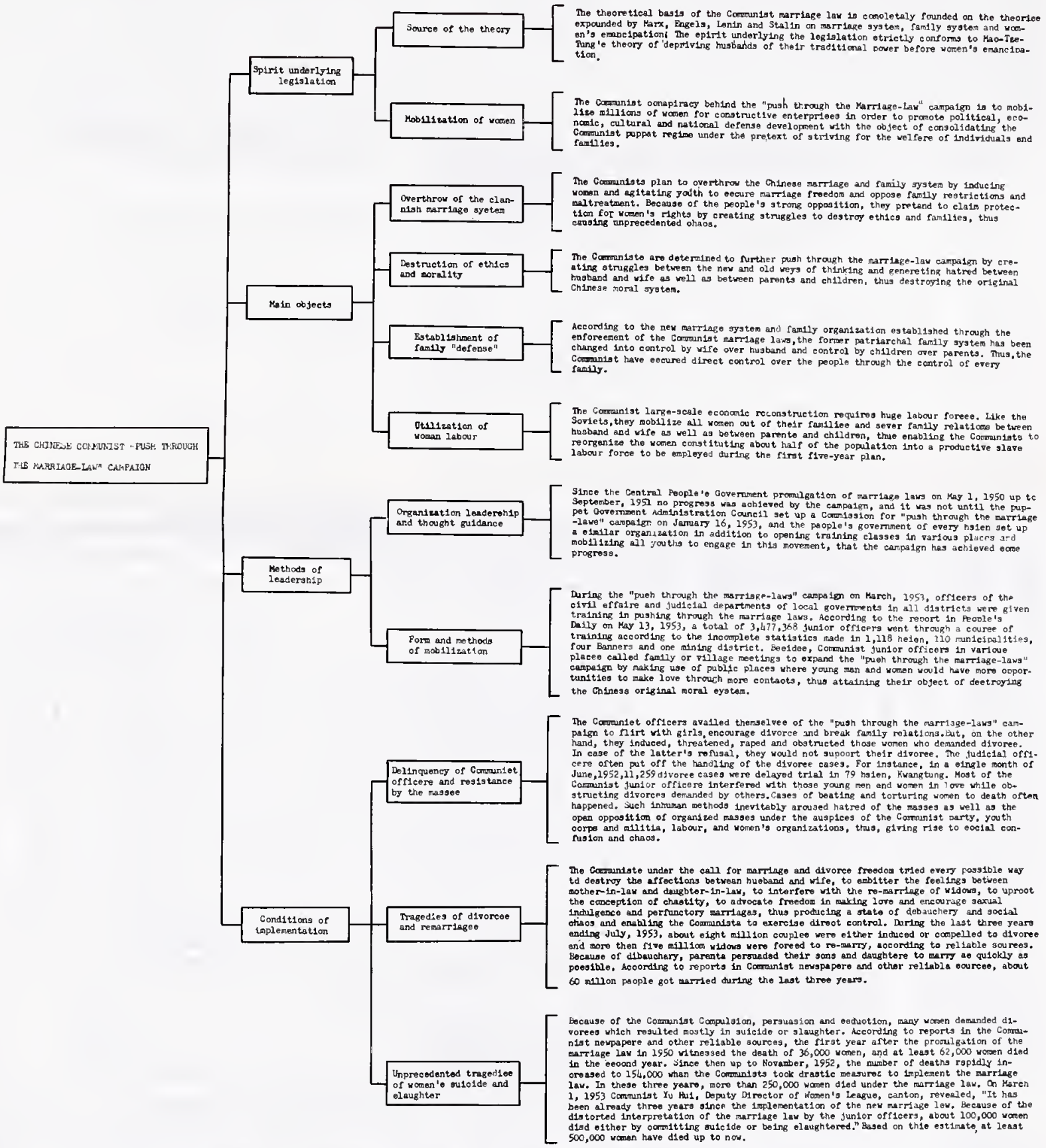

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST "PUSH THROUGH THE MARRIAGE-LAW" CAMPAIGN
Spirit underlying legislation
Source of the theory
The theoretical basis of the Communist marriage law is completely founded on the theories expounded by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on marriage system, family system and women's emancipation; The spirit underlying the legislation strictly conforms to Mao-Tse-Tung's theory of depriving husbands of their traditional power before women's emancipation.
Mobilization of women
The Communist conspiracy behind the "push through the Marriage-Law" campaign is to mobilize millions of women for constructive enterprises in order to promote political, economic, cultural and national defense development with the object of consolidating the Communist puppet regime under the pretext of striving for the welfare of individuals and families.
Main objects
Overthrow of the clannish marriage system
The Communists plan to overthrow the Chinese marriage and family system by inducing women and agitating youth to secure marriage freedom and oppose family restrictions and maltreatment. Because of the people's strong opposition, they pretend to claim protection for women's rights by creating struggles to destroy ethics and families, thus causing unprecedented chaos.
Destruction of ethics and morality
The Communists are determined to further push through the marriage-law campaign by creating struggles between the new and old ways of thinking and generating hatred between husband and wife as well as between parents and children, thus destroying the original Chinese moral system.
Establishment of family "defense"
According to the new marriage system and family organization established through the enforcement of the Communist marriage laws, the former patriarchal family system has been changed into control by wife over husband and control by children over parents. Thus, the Communist have secured direct control over the people through the control of every family.
Utilization of woman labour
The Communist large-scale economic reconstruction requires huge labour forces. Like the Soviets, they mobilize all women out of their families and sever family relations between husband and wife as well as between parents and children, thus enabling the Communists to reorganize the women constituting about half of the population into a productive slave labour force to be employed during the first five-year plan.
Methods of leadership
Organization leadership and thought guidance
Since the Central People's Government promulgation of marriage laws on May 1, 1950 up to September, 1951 no progress was achieved by the campaign, and it was not until the puppet Government Administration Council set up a Commission for "push through the marriage-laws" campaign on January 16, 1953, and the people's government of every hsien set up a similar organization in addition to opening training classes in various places and mobilizing all youths to engage in this movement, that the campaign has achieved some progress.
Form and methods of mobilization
During the "push through the marriage-laws" campaign on March, 1953, officers of the civil affairs and judicial departments of local governments in all districts were given training in pushing through the marriage laws. According to the report in People's Daily on May 13, 1953, a total of 3,477,368 junior officers went through a course of training according to the incomplete statistics made in 1,118 hsien, 110 municipalities, four Banners and one mining district. Besides, Communist junior officers in various places called family or village meetings to expand the "push through the marriage-laws" campaign by making use of public places where young man and women would have more opportunities to make love through more contacts, thus attaining their object of destroying the Chinese original moral system.
Conditions of implementation
Delinquency of Communist officers and resistance by the masses
The Communist officers availed themselves of the "push through the marriage-laws" campaign to flirt with girls, encourage divorce and break family relations. But, on the other hand, they induced, threatened, raped and obstructed those women who demanded divorce. In case of the latter's refusal, they would not support their divorce. The judicial officers often put off the handling of the divorce cases. For instance, in a single month of June, 1952, 11,259 divorce cases were delayed trial in 79 hsien, Kwangtung. Most of the Communist junior officers interfered with those young men and women in love while obstructing divorces demanded by others. Cases of beating and torturing women to death often happened. Such inhuman methods inevitably aroused hatred of the masses as well as the open opposition of organized masses under the auspices of the Communist party, youth corps and militia, labour, and women's organizations, thus, giving rise to social confusion and chaos.
Tragedies of divorcee and remarriage
The Communists under the call for marriage and divorce freedom tried every possible way to destroy the affections between husband and wife, to embitter the feelings between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, to interfere with the re-marriage of widows, to uproot the conception of chastity, to advocate freedom in making love and encourage sexual indulgence and perfunctory marriages, thus producing a state of debauchery and social chaos and enabling the Communists to exercise direct control. During the last three years ending July, 1953, about eight million couples were either induced or compelled to divorce and more than five million widows were forced to re-marry, according to reliable sources. Because of dibauchary, parents persuaded their sons and daughters to marry as quickly as possible. According to reports in Communist newspapers and other reliable sources, about 60 million people got married during the last three years.
Unprecedented tragedies of women's suicide and slaughter
Because of the Communist Compulsion, persuasion and seduction, many women demanded divorces which resulted mostly in suicide or slaughter. According to reports in the Communist newspapers and other reliable sources, the first year after the promulgation of the marriage law in 1950 witnessed the death of 36,000 women, and at least 62,000 women died in the second year. Since then up to November, 1952, the number of deaths rapidly increased to 154,000 when the Communists took drastic measures to implement the marriage law. In these three years, more than 250,000 women died under the marriage law. On March 1, 1953 Communist Yu Hui, Deputy Director of Women's League, canton, revealed, "It has been already three years since the implementation of the new marriage law. Because of the distorted interpretation of the marriage law by the junior officers, about 100,000 women died either by committing suicide or being slaughtered." Based on this estimate, at least 500,000 women have died up to now.

CHART SHOWING THE COMMUNIST LAND REFORM AND LAND RE-CENTRALIZATION

LAND REFORM MOVEMENT

Objectives

To destroy the traditional life and family system of peasants and to establish serfdom of "farm collectivization" under the cloak of re-distributing lands.

Process of land reform movement

Time

Two periods: the first period preceded the fall of the mainland, and the second period began from June, 1950, to the end of 1952.

Propaganda

The Communists made use of the conflicts between landlords and tenants to inflame the hatred between them. Under the slogan of the poor to assert themselves, they advocated overthrow of the exploiting class.

To embitter the feelings of tenants against landlords, they fabricated that the landlords constituted only 10% of the farming population but they owned from 70-80 percent of all the land which had served as a means of their exploitation of the tillers. This has been proved entirely false by their own figures of land confiscation.

Mobilization

To mobilize the masses rascals and radicals as their tools to organize farmers' associations, women's associations, land reform working groups, family-property division groups door-closing groups, children's groups and struggle groups.

Liquidation

To investigate the people's properties and classify them into different categories. To settle accounts with the propertyowners and drive them ant

Struggles

Preparations for struggles

Employment of Communist henchmen as catspaws, fabrication of false charges, holding of public trials and execution of "counterrevolutionaries".

Forms of tortures

(I) Dark-jail Imprisonment; (II) Pomegranate-plucking; (III) Pear-freezing; (IV) Pleasure-platform (V) Squatting down on dung-pit; (VI) Capsicum-water-drinking; (VII) Looking to Central Government (fastening the victim to the top of a tree) and (VIII) Women's parade with their breasts stitched through with wire threads.

Methods of slaughter

(I) Shooting; (II) Head-chopping; (III) Waist-Cutting; (IV) Strangulation; (V) Death-starvation; (VI) Alive-burying; (VII) Death-burning; (VIII) Stick-and-stone beating; (IX) Five-horse-tearing; (X) Cutting-into-pieces, and (XI) Ship-sailing on land (victim's feet tied to the tail of a horse which runs at gallop).

Struggles vs family members

They are driven out of their homes even without being permitted to bring any personal effects with them. They are only permitted to beg within a demarcated area. Young men are forced to join army and girls to serve in army-comfort groups.

Results

According to the Communist report, in the course of "land reform", more than 300 million peasants shared a total acreage of 700 million acres (now) (10% of which originally belong to foreigners and temples). This has proved false the communist propaganda that land-lords owned 70-80% of farming land because the figure, as calculated on this basis, would be around 1,540 million acres in stead of 700 million.

Redistribution of land unfair

1. The total land of a given district is equally divided among the peasants in that district. So, the share obtained by a peasant in one district is different from that in another district.
2. District (hisen) "government" has the right to keep a portion of good land. Chairmen of Farmers' Associations, village chiefs and chairmen of Women's Associations have the right to choose good lands before re-distribution.
3. Servicemen's dependents could get more land.
4. Those who have served many years in the army could get double share of land upon presentation of certificates to that effect.
5. Retired Servicemen could get double share of land.
6. Radical elements could get good land.

Farmers subject to exploitation after land reform

The farmers are required to pay more than forty kinds of taxes of which the heaviest are the following:

1. Public Food or (Kung-Liang) paid to the Government.
2. Educational Food (for development of education).
3. Food for servicemen's dependents.
4. Food for the victorious poor.
5. National defense tax.
6. Victory bonds.
7. Reconstruction bonds.
8. House tax.
9. Militia-maintenance contributions.
10. Front-support contributions.
11. Dam-repair contributions.
12. Army-comfort contributions.
13. Horse-provision contributions.
14. Wooden-fuel contributions.

A peasant is robbed of what he has earned throughout the whole year. According to the Communist ststistics and other reliable sources, a peasant gets less than 10% of his annual income after deducting 28% for productive capital, 21% for farm tax, 4.2% for sub-tax, 12% for contributions and 25% for allocations.

Re-Centralization of Land

From mutual-aid groups and farm productive cooperatives to collective Farm

(A) Since August, 1951, mutual-aid groups were organized for collective purchase of farming implements and plough-animals as well as for accumulation of small amount of public-property in order to lay the basis of farm collectivilization.

(B) Mutual-aid groups were changed into preliminary farm productive cooperatives. By the end of 1954, 12,783,257 peasants' families (about 10.9% of the total peasants' families of the nation) joined the cooperatives. From July, 1955, to January, 1956, more than 92,810,000 peasants' families (about 78% of the total) were forced to join the cooperatives after adopting drastic measures to check rightist leanings and accelerate the process of collectivilization upon publication of Mao-Tse-tung's thesis on "Farm Cooperative Problems". By the end of 1955, more than 70% of the total arable land were re-centralized for production.

(C) Preliminary farm productive cooperatives, with village as a unit were incorporated and developed into a high type of cooperatives - collective farm. Under this system, all farming implements, plough-animals and land, were turned into public-owned. By January, 1956 about 24,590,000 peasants' families were forced to join this high type of cooperatives. It has been planned to complete this process of collectivilization with in a period of three years.

Policy of fixed production, purchase and sale

Since November, 1953, the system of collective purchase and sale was carried out. In spring, 1955, a further step was taken to effect a fixed production, pruchase and sale policy. Communist officers conducted investigations into the acreage of cultivation by each farmer' family and fixed the amount of production. Then after deduction of agricultural taxes and amount of rations from the fixed amount of production, the rest would be purchased by the puppet government. In case of deficit, coupons would be issued with which the holder could buy rice from government-owned food stores. Such coupons should be brought with oneself even in travel.

Exploitation of farmers' labour

The annual minimum working days for a man are 250 while for a woman it would be no less than 120 days to be engaged in farming and other by-production besides housekeeping.

Development of state-owned farm

It is planned to expand state-owned farms of 13,360,000 acres to 140 million acres with in a period of 12 years.

Farmers deprived of purchase-and-sale rights

According to the report on purchase and sale of land in Paoting District, Hopei, made by Chen Pei Ta to the second meeting of the second session of the "National People's Congress" in February 2, 1956, a total of 43,890 acres (now) were bought and sold in 1949; 54,494 in 1950; and the figure reached 115,188 in 1951. Since the establishment of farm cooperatives, the figures came down to 91,421 acres in 1952; 78,450 in 1953; 36,245 in 1954 and 8,290 in 1955. This shows that the peasants would soon become serfs of the state.

CHART SHOWING THE FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Form of trade—Subjected to low price, exection and extortion of meterial eupplies of "colonielism" of Soviet Russia.

Exports——— Rice, soya beans, meize, meets, all kinds of minerels, vegeteble oils, ground nuts, hide and leather, bristlee, eilk, eilk piece goods, tea, tung oil, wool, tobacco, and fruits.

Imports——— Metallurgicel equipment; equipment for the excavetion of minee; power-generating equipment; eutomobiles; structural steel; trectors; agricultural mechinery; metels,petroleum end products; chemicels; other industriel and mining equipment.
Equipmente for 156 industriel projects ere supplied by Soviet Russie to the puppet peiping regime through foreign trade chennels in exchange for importent raw materials produced by Red China.

WITH THE SOVIET SATELLITES IN EASTERN EUROPE

Form of trede—Adjustment of material supplies emong the countriee of the Communist bloc under a uniform program directed by the Soviet Russia.

Exports——— Raw silk, silk piece goods, soye beans, groundnuts, tea, bristle, tungsten, antimony end other minerals, Tung Oil, casings, agricultural products, grains, tobacco, jute and remie, cotton, wool, oil end fats, hide and leather.

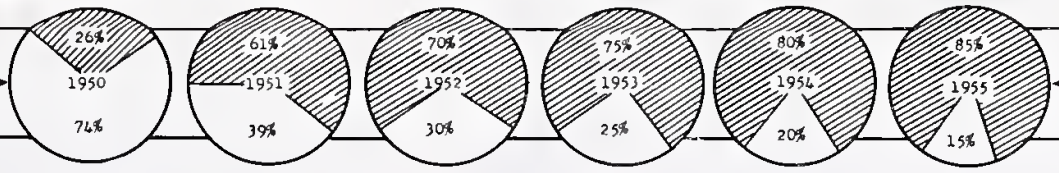
Imports——— Menufacturing equipment; precision mechines; all kinds of industriel equipment; iron and steel products; machine tool; agricultural machinery; medical apparetus; locomotives; weepons and emmunition; vehicles; metal products; electrical appliences; fiber products; crane; bulldozer; optical instruments; surveying instruments; photogrephic supplies; rubber products; tractor; chemical fertilizer; dyes and phermaceuticals.

WITH NORTH KOREA AND VIETMINH

Form of trede—Unconditional supplying of meterials or unequel bartering ordered by the Soviet Russia.
The Chinese Communists regularly supply various commodities to North Koree and Vietminh They have unconditionally given to the North Koreans and Vietminhs supplies worth Jmp $ 600,000,000 (Jenminpieo.)

TRADE WITH COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNIST BLOC

CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME



TRADE WITH NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

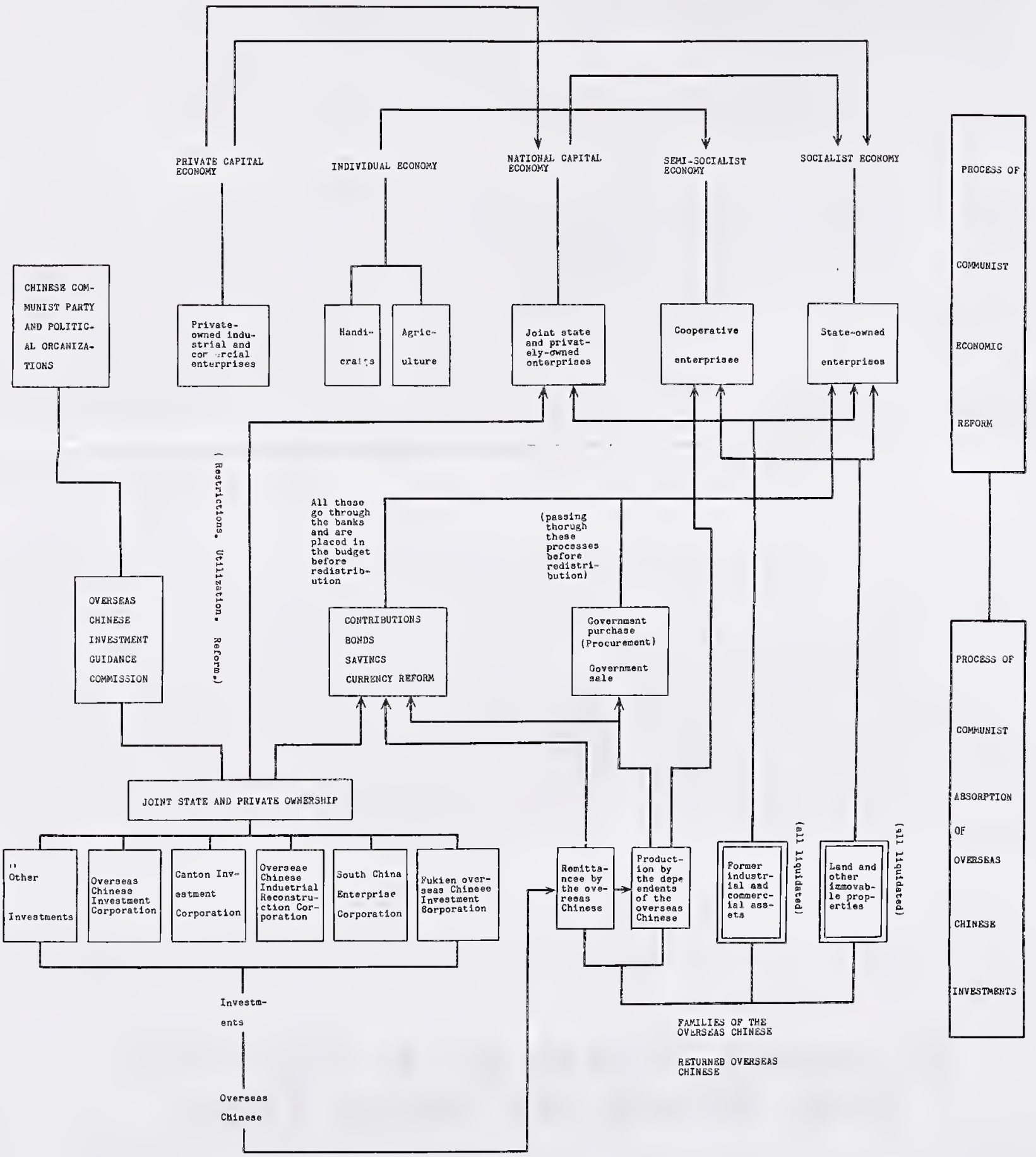
PERCENTAGES OF PEIPING'S TRADE WITH THE COMMUNIST AND NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS:

Aim ——— Politicel, economic end psychological gains
1. To wreck the United Nations embargo order, end undermine UN prestige
2. To obtein strategic materials
3. To undermine the unity of the free world end to isolate the anti-Communist democratic nations
4. To prepare stepping-stones for the establishment of diplomatic reletions under the pretense of developing trede reletions
5. To facilitate political infiltretion end subversive ectivitiee under the cemouflage of trede.
6. To dump Chinese products in foreign markets, while smuggling nercotics to earn enough foreign exchenge to subsidize Communist ectivities in verioue ereas of the world.

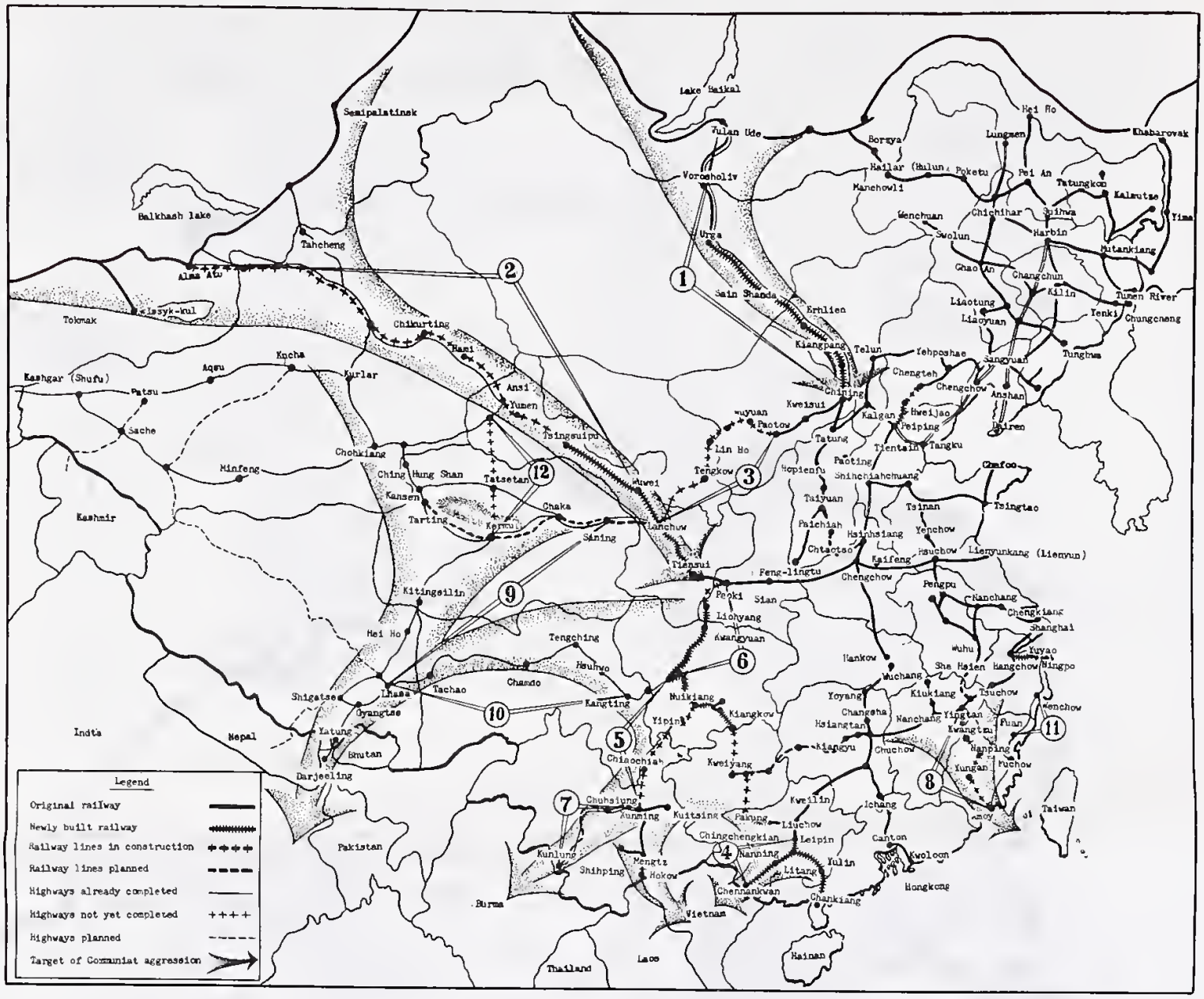
Trade Methods—Will teke whetever means to ettein the end
1. To obtain strategic materials either directly or indirectly through eigning of "trade agreements"
2. To despatch trede missions to non-Communist netions to engege in political infiltration and propaganda.
3. For those non-Communist netions with which it has no diplomatic reletions, to make use of leftist organization such as "Associations for the Promotion of Foreign Trede" as e medium to develop trede.
4. To intensify propagande ectivities by holding products' exhibitions.
5. To buy stretegic materiels with the help of professional smugglers.

Trede Conditione—Lerge scale exports to non-Communist nations eppear impossiole.
As most of peiping's vital products ere exporteG to other countries of the Communist bloc, it is practically impossible for the Chinese Communist regime to export any sizeble amount of these supplies to non-Communist countries. The commodity items listed in peiping's trade egreements with non-Communist netions ere put in only for propegende purposes. All that the Red regime can export ere rice, coal, netive products, speciel products, end small quantities of light industriel products end industrial raw materiels. The exports to countries in Asia and Africe by the Chinese Communists include sewing mechinee, bicycles, iron wire, neils, cotton cloth, cotton yern, newsprint, enemelled wares, beer, fountain pens end deily necessitiee. Their mein purpose is to win the Afro-Asian markets to obtain eorely-needed strategic materials.

CHART SHOWING HOW THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS SEIZE THE INVESTMENTS OF THE OVERSEAS CHINESE THROUGH INDUCEMENTS AND EXTORTIONS



MAP SHOWING THE COMMUNIST PLOT THROUGH CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS



NOTES

Since the Communist seizure of the Chinese mainland in 1949, the Peiping Communist puppet regime bound by the master-and-slave relationship with Soviet Russia, proceeded with the construction of strategetic railroads and highways in accordance with the Soviet plot of world conquest and the so-called "revolutionary strategy" The following railroads and highways, either completed, planned, or in process of construction bespeak the Communist plot of aggreseion.

1. Tsining-Uran Udek Railroad: This line, about 1,200 km. in length, starts from Tsining, Suiyuan, runs through Urga (later renamed Ulan Batur)and terminated at Uran Udek. The section between Urga and Uran Udek about 400 km. in length, was constructed by the Soviets in 1949, while the section between Tsining and Urga was jointly constructed by the Chinese Communist and Outer Mogolia under the agreement reached by Soviet Russia, Chinese Communist and Outer Mongolia on September 15, 1952. After the completion of the section between Tsining and Urga in November 1955, the Tsining-Uran Udek line was opened to traffic since the beginning of this year. This gigantic line, joining the Siberian line in the north, uniting with the Peiping-Queisui, Peiping-Hankou and Tientsin-Pukow lines in the south and connecting the Paotou-Lanchow and Lanchow-Alma Ata lines in the west is a main communication line with which the Soviet Russia not only may grasp the strategetic materials from these areas but make its aggression in the Far East more convenient as well.

2. Lanchow-Alma Ata Railroad:- This line is 3,240 km. in length ruoning from Lanchow, Kansu, through Tihwa, Sinkiang, to Alma Ata in Soviet Russia. Its construction was commenced on October 1, 1952. By the end of 1955, a section of this line leading to Tsingshui, 677 km. west of Lanchow and 140 from Yumen was completed. It is planned to extend its construction as far as 100 km. west of Yumen by the end of 1956. This line connecting the Turkestan-Siberian railway, when completed, would greatly facilitate the Soviet exploitation of oil mines in Yumen and other vital strategetic materials in Northwest China. After it unitee with the Paoki-Chengtu, Chengtu-Kunming and Kunming-Pisechai railroads, it would bring the Soviets to the door of Vietminh. It would serve as a main line of Soviet aggression in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

3. Paotou-Lanchow Railroad:-This line is more than 1,100 km. running from Lanchow through Yuichuan to Paotou. Its construction was commenced in November, 1954, and more then 80km. of the line east of Lanchow was built in November, 1955. when the whole line is completed, it will connect the Lanchow-Alma Ata line in the west, the Pieping-Queisui line in the east, the Tsining-Uran Udek line in the north and the Paoki-Chengtu line in the south. It has a great strategic value.

4. Laipin-Chennankwan Railroad:- This line is 420 km. running from Laipin, Kwangsi, to Chennankwan via Naning. Its construction was commenced in October, 1950, and completed on November 7, 1951. Large quantities of strategetic materials were transported to Vietminh by this line. An agreement signed in Pieping by the Chinese Communist regime and Vietminh on December 24, 1954, extended this line to Hanoi. On February 28, 1955, the extension line was completed and the whole line was in operation. Henceforth, the Chinese Communist can give direct military support to Vietminh.

5. Chengtu-Kunming Railroad:- Running from Chengtu to Kunming, the whole line is 1,032 km. Survey of this line was conducted in 1953, and its construction was scheduled to commence in February, 1956. Connecting the Paoki-Chengtu line and the Lanchow-Alma Ata line in the north and joining the Kunming-Pisechai line in the south, the whole line, when completed, would serve as the most effective means of the Soviet aggression in the Southeast Asia.

6. Paoki-Chengtu Railroad:- This line is 672 km. running from Paoki, Shensi, to Chengtu, Szechuan. Its construction was started on July 3, 1952. By the end of 1955, about 450 km. from Chengtu to Lichyang were constructed. The whole line, when completed, will connect the Lunghai line in the north, the Lanchow-Alma Ata line in the west, and the Chengtu-Konming and the Kunming-Pisechai line in the south, thus facilitating the Soviet and the Chinese Communist aggression in the Southeast Asia through Indo-China.

7. Yunnan-Burma Railroad:- This is more than 700km. ruoning from Kunming Yunnan, to Kunlong in Burmese border via Chuhsiung. Its construction was started in 1952. The whole line, when completed, will join the Chengtu-Kunming, Paoki-Chengtu and Lanchow-Alma Ata lines, and provide the Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communist with a short-cut way through which the Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communist may march out their troops to Burma and India.

8. Yingtan-Amoy Railroad:- This is more than 700 km. running from Yingtan, Kiangsi, to Amoy, Fukien. Its construction was started in July, 1954, and about 140 km. of the line have been constructed. After its completion, it will join the Chekiang-Kiangsi line and become the main supply line to the military districts along the southeast coasts.

9. Tsinghai-Tibet Highway:- This line is 2,100 km. running from Sining, Tsinghai, to Lhasa, Tibet. It was constructed by forced labour beginning in 1950 and opened to traffic on December 25, 1954 after its completion on 18 of the same month. Since then great efforts have been made to extend it to Jinketse via Kiangtsu where the construction of a branch line running to Yatung via Poli is in full swing. These lines, when completed, would strengthen the Soviet control over Tibet and facilitate their encroachment on India.

10. Sikang-Tibet Highway:- This highway is 2,255 km. stretching from Kanting, Sikang, to Lhasa, Tibet. It was constructed by forced labour beginning in spring, 1950, and opened to traffic on December 25, 1954. It connects the Szechuan-Sikang and the Ien-Ya highways in the east, and the Tsinghai-Tibet highway in the north. Through its connections with other highways, it sets up a net-work uniting the northwest and southwest parts of the mainland, thus strengthening the Communtat control over the southwest part of China and facilitating their aggression against Burma and India.

11. Foochow-Wenchow Highway:- This road covers a distance of 638 km. running from Foochow to Wenchow and was opened to traffic on January 1, 1956. It is a vital line between Fukien and Chekiang through which the military supplies of the Chinese Communist may be made directly to the military districts in the south-east coastal areas.

12. Tunhwang-Gararteu Highway:- This road is more than 600 km. between Tunhwang and Gararteu. Its construction was started on May 13,1955. It was scheduled to be completed in February, 1956. Joining the Lanchow-Alma Ata Railroad in the north and the Tsinghai-Tibet Highway in the south, it is a short-cut way from Soviet Russia to Tibet, and forms an important line through which the military movement of the Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communist may be made more convenient; thus paving the way for their encroachment on India.

CHART SHOWING ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS ON CHINESE MAINLAND

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

= TEN ORGANIZATIONS

= ONE ORGANIZATION

EXPLANATION

This chart is prepared on the basis of materials of the anti-Communist uprisings by the Chinese people in the different parts of the mainland released by the Chinese Reds themselves.

ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND

AREA	PROVINCE	UNITS	AREA OF ACTIVITIES	NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATION
EAST CHINA AREA	Kiangsu Province	23	Shanghai	China Party
				Fairy Eagle Party
				National Salvation and Revolutionary Party (also called Party for God, for nation and for People)
				I Kuan Tao
				Chung Chiao
				Chinese Youth Anti-Communist Revolutionary Commission
				Chinese Youth National Salvation Alliance
				Shanghai Headquarters, Youth National Salvation Association of Greater Shanghai
				Three People's Principles Team
				Shanghai People's Anti-Communist Union
				Return-to-the-native Corps
				Tan Brothers
				Thirty Six Shares Party
				Kung Ping-mei's anti-Communist Alliance
				Wusung-Shanghai Anti-Communist Guerrilla Headquarters
			Wuhsi	Chung Chiao Association for Righteousness and Propriety
			I-hsing	I-hsing Guerrilla Band, Chinese anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Hsuchow	Wei-shan Lake Guerrilla Band
				The Commanding office of the Anti-Communist Organization
				The Kuomintang Liaison Office of Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei Provinces
			Tai Lake Area	Tai Lake force, Southeast Anti-Communist Army
				Tai Lake Headquarters, Chinese Anti-Communist Army
			Border region of Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei Provinces	Guerrilla Band, Border region of Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei Provinces
	Chekiang Province	19	Ningpo Special Area	The third Battalion, People's Jen and Ti Anti-Communist and National Salvation Army South of the Yangtze River
				The third Battalion, Chekiang People's Loyal and Righteous Anti-Communist and National Salvation Army
				Public-owned Association of Science south of the Yangtze River
				Chinese Anti-Russian and Anti-Communist Loyal and Righteous National Salvation Group
				Work Team for the Rehabilitation of the Country Districts
				Anti-Communist National Salvation Battalion
			Shao-hsing	Wang Cheo
				Chiu Kung Tao
				Society for Buddhist disciples
			Yung-chia	South Chekiang Battalion, Chekiang People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Yu Yao	Battalion of the Sze-ming Hsien Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Li Shui	East Chekiang Anti-Communist Battalion, Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Tung-yang	Communist-suppression Headquarters
			Tung Tou	Chekiang Legitimate Army
				Tung Shen Society
				Wo Kung Society
			In other places of the Chekiang Province	Chinese Democratic United Party;
				Anti-Starvation Society
	Fukien Province	15	Ming-hou	The third Independent Squad, Fukien People's Anti-Communist Army
			Foo An	The Fourth Squad, Foo An Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
				Foo An Anti-Communist Publicity Commission
			Chang Lo	Big Sword Society
			Ching Society	
			Fu-chong	Nine Fairies Society
				Anti-Communist Society
			Kien-ou	Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
				Fukien Branch Office, Chinese Anti-Communist Headquarters
				Nine Fairies Society
			Han Ping	Big Sword Society
			Hsien-yu	The Kuomintang Behind-the-enemy-lines' Activity Commission
			Lung Chi	White Cloud Battalion
			Border region of Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces	People's Self-defense Advance Headquarters
			In all places of Fukien Province	Anti-starvation Society
	Anhwei Province	4	Chia Shan	The Guerrilla Band on the border area of Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei Provinces
			Hsu Hsien	Chinese National Army Against Rebels
			Fanpu	Tiger Party
			Ho-fei	I-Kuan-Tao
	Shantung Province	5	Chinan	Chinese Democratic Party
			Tsingtao	Tien Chiu Kung Tao
			Chang-lo	Return-to-the-native Society
			Ping-ying	Shantung People's National Salvation Corps
			Tai-po	Working Office of the Kuomintang at Tai-po area
	Honan Province	4	Fu-kou	Jen Yi Party
			Tong Hsien	People's Advance Army
			Pi-yang	Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Tung Pai Mountain area at the junction of Honan Hupei Provinces	I-Kuan-Tao

AREA	PROVINCE	UNITS	AREA OF ACTIVITIES	NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATION
CENTRAL SOUTH AREA	Kiangsi Province	13	Nan-Chang	Chinese Youth League
				United Anti-Communist Guerrilla Band
				Chinese Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Wu-ning	Chinese Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
				Chinese Anti-Communist Salvation of People Army
			Chiu-kiang, Tu-kiang	Big Sword Society
			E-chun	Chinese Mainland National Salvation Army
				Mongol Guerrilla Battalion, Chinese National Salvation Army
			Shang-rao; Yu-shen	Society for Free China Movement and Helping the Government in Anti-Communists
				Chinese Righteous Party
				Popular Party
			Sui-chuan	Son Min Chu I Youth Corps
			Manfeng	Society for the Recovery of the Chinese Mainland
	Hupeh Province	8	Wuchang and Hankow	Wuchang and Hankow Underground Work Team, Progressive Party
				Chinese Humanitarian Democratic League
				Chinese Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Hsiang-yang	People's Advance Army
			Various municipalities and Hsien of Hupeh Province	Tien Tao
				Kuei Kan Tao
				Holy Religious Society for the Relief of Suffering and for the Cause of Loyalty and Righteousness
				The Kuomintang's Troops that have been in distress
	Hunan Province	19	Changsha	China's Love of People Party
				Tze Hsia Religion
				Headquarters of the Free China Movement
				The Liaison Section of the Hunan Youth Movement
			Hengyang	People's Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian Alliance
			Hengshan	Hengshan Battalion, Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Ling-ling	Ever Bright Party
			Ning-hsiang	The Combined Commanding Office of Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangtung Provinces, Holy Religious Society for the Relief of Suffering and for the Cause of Righteousness and Loyalty
			Yo-yang	Hunan Anti-Communist Battalion
			Hsiang-hsiang	I-Kuan-Tao
			Heng-yang	Paradise for Buddhas
			Tao-kiang	Shih Hua Hall
			Hsiang-yin and Ping-kiang	Nan Kung Tao
			West Hunan	Hunan People's anti-Communist National Salvation Army
				Hunan Anti-Communist Headquarters
			South Hunan	Hunan Anti-Communist Battalion
			Feng-hueng	The Combined Commanding Office of Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan and Kweichow Provinces, the Kuomintang's Troops that have been in distress
			Kiang-hua	The First Independent Division, Fu Tsai Kiang's Seventh Army
			Chang-Teh	House-to-house Communist Suppression Group
	Kwangtung Province	18	Canton	Kwangtung Anti-Communist Army
				Exploding Tsao Independent
				The 42nd Battalion of the Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Feng Shan	Nine Dragons, Two Tigers and Thirty-six friends Anti-Communist Organization
				Anti-Communist Armed People's Squad at the Outskirts of Canton
			Taishan	To Lung Tung Anti-Communist Guerrilla Band
			Lien Kiang	Loyal and Brave Youth Troop
			Chio Kiang	Anti-Communist Underground Army
			Jen Hua	Anti-Communist National Recovery Army
			East Kwangtung	East Kwangtung Anti-Communist Guerrilla Band
				East Kwangtung anti-Communist Destruction Squad
			North Kwangtung	Removal of Oppressors and Pacification of People Squad
			Border region of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provintes	Anti-Communist National Salvation Self-defense Army
			Border region of Kwangtung and Hunan Provintes	South Hunan Anti-Communist Squad
			Various places in Kwangtung	Anti-Starvation Group
	Kwangsi Province	8	Chingchow	China's Freedom Army
			I-shan and Tu-on	Southwest Volunteer Troops, Chinese Nationalist Revolutionary Army
			Kwei Hsien	Branch Office of the Si-kiang Anti-Communist Alliance
			Kweiping	The Third International Party's anti-Russian and anti-Communist National Salvation Army
				Moslem's Anti-Communist organization
			Wuei Kwangsi	Anti-Communist National Alliance
			Kwei Hsien and Yun Hsien	Kwangsi Battalion, Chinese Anti-Communist Guerrilla Forces
			Various places in Kwangsi	Anti-Starvation Group

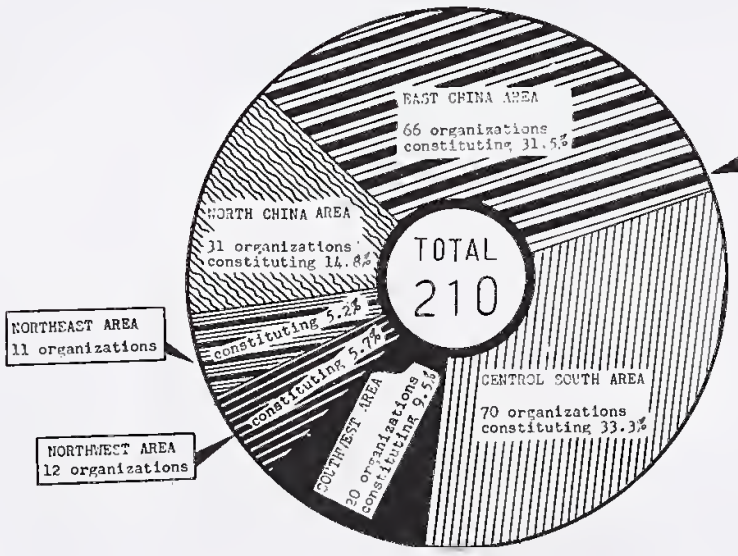
AREA	PROVINCE	UNITS	AREA OF ACTIVITIES	NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATION
SOUTHWEST AREA	Szechwan Province	11	Chungking	Light of Peace
				China's National United Party
				China's Democratic United Party
				Szechwan Action Team, Free China Movement Headquarters
			Kwangyuen	I-Kuan-Tao
			Nan Chung	Tung Shen Hall
			Chengtu	Light of peace
				People's Self-determination New Revolutionary Movement
			North Szechwan	The Fifth Battalion, The Anti-Communist National Salvation Army
			Various places in Southwest	Righteousness and Peace of Mankind Party
				The Kuomintang's Troops that have been in distress
	Yunnan Province	1	Ko-chiu	I-Kuan-Tao
	Kweichow Province	7	Pi-Chieh Special District	Chien Tien Tao
				Pa Yang Tao
				Shen Hsien
				Tai(Saints and Sages' Way)
				Ta Fu Tao (Great Buddha's Way)
			West Kweichow	Kuei Kan Tao
				I-Kuan-Tao
			Various places of Kweichow	The Kuomintang's Troops that have been in distress
	Tibet	1	Border region of Tibet and India	Anti-Communist Association of the Mountainous People
NORTHWEST AREA	Shensi Province	6	Sian	Chinese Expeditionery Force
			Weinan	I-Kuan-Tao
				Chung Tao
			Paochi	I-Kuan-Tao
				Chung Tao
			Various Hsien of Shensi	Chinese Mainland National Salvation Army
	Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region	1	Various Hsien of Chinghai	Guerrilla Forces of Ninghsia Chinghai and Singkiang areas
	Kansu Province	2	Lanchow	South Shensi Guerrilla Battalion
			Tingsi	The Kuomintang's Northwest Work Team
	Sinkiang Province	3	In all cities and hsien of Singkiang	China's Democratic Party
				Anti-Communist Work Commission
				Tien Shen Mountain range
				Guerrilla Band
NORTHEAST AREA	Liaoning Province	9	Pen Chi	Chinese People's Political Party
				I-Kuan-Tao
				Chinese Youth Mass Meeting
			Fukden	Anti-Communist Organizations set up by Liu Yeh Chang and others of the Communist Fe-yu Agricultural Cooperative
				The Kuomintang's Underground Executive Team in Fukden
				Anti-Communist Organization organized by Wang Pao-lien and others of the Communist Northeast Railway Administration
			Yinkou	The First Battalion of the Recovery of the Northeast Expeditionary Force
			Fu Shun	Anti-Communist organization organized by Ku Li-tze and others of a certain Communist factory in Fushun
			Dairen	Anti-Communist Organization organized by Sun Te-shan and others of the Communist Dairen Painting Factory
	Kirin Province	1	Kirin	Anti-Communist Organization organized by Cheng Tien-ming and others of the Communist Trade Union
	Heilungkiang Province	1	Harbin	Anti-Communist Organization in Harbin, The Kuomintang's Underground Team in Fukden
NORTH CHINA AREA	Hopen	23	Peiping	Anti-Communist Organization set up by Tse-ying and others of the Communist Society for Movie and Theatrical Players
				Anti-Communist Organization set up by Wang Tsun-wen and others of the Communist Fu-chen University
			Upwards of thirty cities and hsien around Tientsin	Saint Mother Army
				Saint Mother Guards
				Saint Mother Prayer Group
			Kalgan	Great Buddha Religion
				Ming Chao Religion
				I-Kuan-Tao
				Chung Tang Tao
				Yuan Li Hsueh Tao
			Shih Chia Chuang	Anti-Communist Organization set up by Wang Pei-chang and others of the Communist Hospital
			Pooting	Prayer Group of the Christian Youth
			Ku An	Hopeh Anti-Communist National Reconstruction Army
			Hsien Hsien	Catholic Anti-Communist Organization
			In such places as Tang Shan, Charhor, Jehol etc.	M. M. Corps
				Anti-Communist Organization set up by Pao Yu-shan and others
				Kao Lo-man's Guerrilla Band
			Upwards of thirty hsien in Hopeh Province	Shen Hsien Tao (Saints and Sages' Way)
				Chien Tien Tao
				I-Kuan-Tao
				Kuei Kan Tao
				Tien Tao
				Great Buddha's Way
	Shansi Province	8	Taiyuan	Society for Learning of the Truth
			Hoshun	Ming Ching Army
			Chang Chih Special District and Tung Liu Hsien etc.	Return-to-the-native Tao
				Saints' Way
			Tan Pei Special District, Tien Chen Ying Hsien etc.	Hung Fu Tao
				Tso Kung Tao
				Secret Religion
				White Lilly Religion

"Chung Tao" is an anti-Communist organization set up by the people along Weinan, Shensi Province against Communist oppression. According to a news release by the Communist Hsin Hua News Agency on July 6, 1955 and the report made by Lu Jui-hsiang, Minister of Public Security of the puppet Red regime in Peiping, at the "National People's Congress" in July of the same year, more than 3,000 disciples and 434 leaders of "Chung Tao" were placed under arrest in the period from November, 1954 to January, 1955. About 102 dark rooms and cellars of different kinds and descriptions were discovered. In addition, there were a large quantity of rifles, bullets, and the party flags of the Kuomintang. From the figures given above, one may visualize how big is this organization.

CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS AND CASES ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND

ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

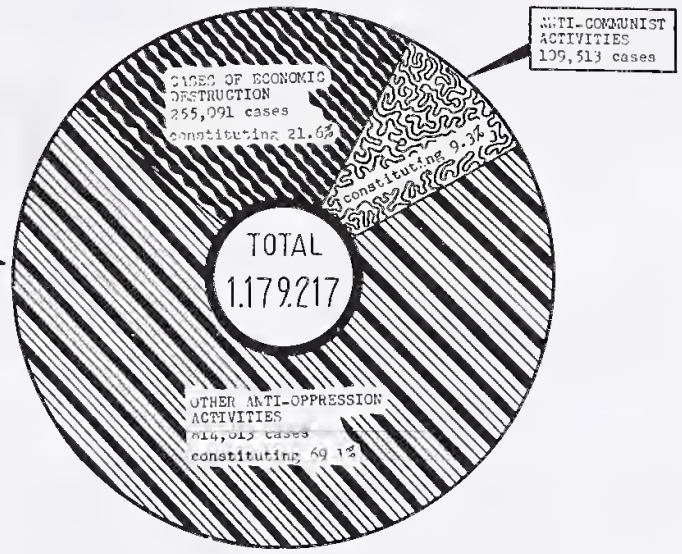
January, 1955 — February, 1956



Prepared on the basis of a report made by Lu Jui-hsiang, Minister of Public Security of the puppet Peiping regime, at the "National People's Congress" in July, 1955 and the materials released in the Communist papers.

ANTI-COMMUNIST CASES

January, 1954 — May, 1955



Prepared on the basis of the reports made by Shih Liang, Minister of Justice; Tung Pi-wu, President of the Supreme People's Court; and Chang Ting-cheng, Procurator-General of the puppet regime in Peiping at the "National People's Congress" in July, 1955

KWEICHOW PROVINCE

- Cases of arson → Fourth Quarter of 1954 as 100% → 190% in the First Quarter of 1955.
- Murder Cases → Fourth Quarter of 1954 as 100% → 1870% in the First Quarter of 1955.
- Various cases of destruction → Fourth Quarter of 1954 as 100% → 113% in the First Quarter of 1955.

SHANSI PROVINCE

Note. There were altogether 560 cases of destruction of production cooperatives in Shansi province in 1954.

- Destruction of agricultural cooperatives → First Quarter of 1953 as 100% → 300% in the spring of 1955.
- Organized destruction of the Communist military installations → First Quarter of 1953 as 100% → 900% in the First Quarter of 1955.

HOPEI PROVINCE

- Anti-Communist activities by private businessmen and others → 1953 as 100% → 206% in 1954.
- Organized anti-Communist uprisings → 1953 as 100% → 265% in 1954.
- Destruction of Communist military installations → 1953 as 100% → 260% in 1954.

All anti-Communist cases ae listed above were handled by different levels of puppet people's court. In a span of seventeen months, 1,179,217 cases were handled, averaging 69,360 cases a month. However, there are a great many of anti-Communist organizations and cases which have not been discovered by the Communists. The actual number must be much greater. It shows how the Communists are hated by our compatriots on the mainland. The collapse of the puppet regime in Peiping is within sight.